REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. PB94-111226

2. REPORT DATE: September 1993

3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED:

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

5. FUNDING NUMBERS:

6. AUTHOR(S)

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES):

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER:

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service
1301 New York Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20005-4788

10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER:

SB-867

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES:

12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT:

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE:

13. ABSTRACT (*Maximum 200 words*)

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 pounds of chicken, 15 pounds of fish and shellfish, 14 pounds of turkey, and about 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent). That's 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970. Retail food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent for food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.5 percent in 1992.

14. SUBJECT TERMS

Food consumption, food use data, food supply, retail food prices

15. NUMBER OF PAGES: 160

16. PRICE CODE:

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	

PB94-111226

United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service

Statistical Bulletin Number 867

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

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Springfield, VA 22161

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92. Judith Jones Putnam and Jane E. Allshouse. Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Statistical Bulletin No. 867.

Abstract

This report presents historical data on food consumption, prices, expenditures, and U.S. income and population. In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 pounds of chicken, 15 pounds of fish and shellfish, 14 pounds of turkey, and about 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent). That's 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970. Retail food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent for food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.5 percent in 1992.

Keywords: Food consumption, disappearance data, food use data, food supply, nutrients available for consumption, retail food prices, expenditures.

Data published this year supersede data published in previous issues.

Washington, DC 20005-4788

September 1993

Acknowledgments

Specialists in the Commodity Economics Division, Economic Research Service (ERS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), compiled the basic data in the supply and utilization tables. Special thanks to Larry Duewer, Larry Witucki, Lee Christensen, Milton Madison, Ron Gustafson, Leland Southard, Shayle Shagam, Steve Reed, and Linda Bailey--meat and poultry; Jim Miller, Sara Short, and Alden Manchester--dairy; Scott Sanford and George Douvelis--peanuts, fats, and oils; Diane Bertelsen, Boyd Buxton, and Wynnice Napper--fruits; Gary Lucier--vegetables, melons, potatoes, dry beans, peas, lentils, and mushrooms; Ed Allen and Bryan Just--wheat, durum wheat, and rye; Janet Livezey--rice; Thomas Tice--corn, oats, and barley; Peter Buzzanell and Fred Gray--sweeteners, coffee, tea, cocoa, confectionery products, and spices; Alden Manchester--soft drinks and breakfast cereals; and Dennis Shields--tree nuts.

Shirley Gerrior and Claire Zizza, a nutritionist and a home economist, respectively, with the Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, wrote the "Nutrients" section of the text and calculated the nutrient data in table 39. Steven Koplin of the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, provided the information on fishery products. Consumption data for alcoholic beverages came from Philip Katz of the Beer Institute, Wade Stevenson of the Wine Institute, and Kimberly Van Wagner of the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc. Rick Mack of the Beverage Marketing Corporation provided the data for bottled water.

Alden Manchester, Denis Dunham, Ralph Parlett, Howard Elitzak, and Larry Traub, ERS, provided information on food prices, expenditures, and income.

Alden Manchester, James Blaylock, David Smallwood, and Steven Lutz, ERS, helped immeasurably by giving us their support and counsel.

Judy Garza and Thomas McDonald of the Economics Management Staff improved the readability of the bulletin by providing excellent editorial assistance.

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Summary

Retail food prices in the United States rose 1.2 percent in 1992, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent, and the lowest increase since 1967. Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992, and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages. Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The percentage of disposable personal income spent for food declined from 13.9 percent in 1970 to 11.5 percent in 1992.

Food Consumption Trends

Americans consumed less red meat and more poultry and fish in 1992. Red meat accounted for 60 percent of the total meat supply in 1992, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970. Chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the total meat consumed in 1992, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. In 1992, each American averaged 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

American used less whole milk, animal fats, and eggs in 1992 than in 1991. A 43-percent increase in the use of vegetable fats and oils during 1970-92 more than offset a 26-percent decline in the use of animal fats. Increased consumption of lowfat and skim milk, yogurt, cheese, and cream products moderated the decline in the consumption of whole milk products. Consumption of yogurt increased more than fivefold during 1970-92, up to 4.3 pounds per person in 1992.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service annually calculates the amount of food available for human consumption in the United States. The U.S. food supply historical series measures national aggregate consumption of several hundred foods. It is the only source of time series data on food and nutrient availability in the country.

Grocery Store Food Prices Rose Less Than 1 Percent

The rise in retail food prices slowed dramatically in 1992 under pressure of large food supplies and the weak economy's dampening effect on food demand. Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. The 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent.

For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose more slowly at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places. Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased more slowly than they had the year before. While prices went up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods (meats, poultry, and eggs) in 1992 were lower than the year before. Price hikes were largest for cereals, bakery products, and dairy products.

Americans Spend Smallest Share of Income on Food Eaten at Home

In 1990, the latest year for which comparable international information is available, Americans spent only 8 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home. This compares with 11 percent for Canada, 11.8 percent for the United Kingdom, and 12.7 percent for Luxembourg. In less-developed countries, such as the Sudan, India, and the Philippines, at-home food expenditures often account for more than 50 percent of a household's budget.

Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-92

Judith Jones Putnam
Jane E. Allshouse

Introduction

This bulletin revises and updates through 1992 the data published in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90*, SB-840, issued in August 1992. It presents historical data on per capita consumption of major food commodities in the United States, including the basic data on supplies and disposition from which the consumption estimates are derived. In addition, information concerning population, income, prices, and expenditures related to food consumption through the period covered by the quantity data has been assembled to meet the need for a comprehensive and convenient source of data for people doing statistical and economic analysis of food consumption.

The System for Measuring Food Consumption

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service (USDA, ERS) annually calculates the amount of food available for human consumption in the United States. The U.S. food supply historical series measures national aggregate consumption of several hundred foods. It is the only source of time series data on food and nutrient availability in the country.

Total food supply is based on records of commodity flows from production to end uses. This involves the development of supply and utilization balance sheets for each major commodity from which human foods are produced (tables 40-96). Total available supply is the sum of production, beginning inventories, and imports. These three components are either directly measurable or estimated by Government agencies using sampling and statistical methods. Production is often measured at the farm level; for some products, however, primary production measurement occurs at the first level of processing.

For most commodity categories, measurable uses are exports, industrial uses, farm inputs (seed and feed), and end-of-the-year inventories. Human food use normally is not directly measured or statistically estimated. The availability of food for human use is, therefore, a residual component after subtracting other uses from the available total supply. In a few cases, food supplies are measured directly and one of the other use components becomes the residual category. This is the case for wheat in which flour production is measurable and livestock feed use becomes the residual.

The availability of food for human use, which normally is the residual component of the commodity supply-utilization table, represents disappearance of food into the marketing system. Hence, it is often referred to as food disappearance. Per capita food consumption usually is calculated by dividing total food disappearance by the U.S. total population on July 1.

Estimates of consumption (disappearance) are prepared at two levels for most commodities: the primary weight and the retail-equivalent weight. The basic measurement is at the primary distribution level, which is dictated for each commodity by the structure of the marketing system and the availability of data. For some, measurement is at the farm gate. For most commodities that are processed, it is at the processing or manufacturing plant. Once the primary level of distribution has been selected, quantities of all other components in the balance sheet for

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for estimating complete demand systems that measure price and income elasticities of demand in a consistent way.

Limitations

The food supply is usually a residual which makes the supply-utilization commodity table balance. The disappearance method of calculation relegates to the food supply all residual uses for which data are not available, such as miscellaneous nonfood uses, stock changes at retail and consumer levels, and sampling and measurement errors accumulated in the estimation of other components of the balance sheet. For example, an increasing proportion of the total turkey supply (especially backs, necks, and giblets) goes into pet foods. But since such use has yet to be officially estimated or entered as a nonfood-use component of the supply-utilization balance sheet, it is included in food disappearance. Thus, this report probably overstates turkey consumption. In contrast, the lack of reliable estimates of game fish supplies means that fish consumption is likely understated.

Food disappearance is often used as a proxy to estimate human consumption. Used in this manner, the food supply usually provides an upper bound on the amount of food available for consumption. Food disappearance estimates can overstate actual consumption because they include spoilage and waste accumulated through the marketing system and in the home. In general, food disappearance data serve more appropriately as indicators of trends in consumption over time than as measurements of absolute levels of food eaten. This is the case so long as changes in food production and marketing practices or consumer behavior over time do not alter the relative disparity between food disappearance and food actually eaten.

The food disappearance series may no longer be a reliable indicator of change over time in ingestion of food fats and oils. While food disappearance fairly accurately reflects trends in fats and oils sold for human food, it probably does not accurately measure trends in food eaten because the waste portion of food disappearance for fats and oils has increased during the past two decades with the growth in away-from-home eating places, especially fast-food places. Foodservice establishments that deep-fry foods can generate significant amounts of waste grease, referred to as "restaurant grease." A 1987 study by SRI, International indicates that the quantity of used frying fat disposed of by restaurants and processed by renderers for use in animal feeds, pet foods, industrial operations, and for export now annually amounts to about 6 pounds per capita, or about 9 percent of the 1992 disappearance of added fats and oils. A 1993 study estimated that about 50 percent (or more) of deep-frying fat used in foodservice operations is discarded after use and is not available for consumption. For further details on this study, see "Correction of Dietary Fat Availability Estimates for Wastage of Food Service Deep-Frying Fats," *Journal of Oil Chemists' Society* (J. Edward Hunter and Thomas H. Applewhite, 70:6, June 1993). ERS analysts will study the proposed methodology for estimating restaurant grease and confer with industry in an effort to correct the fats and oils data in the U.S. food supply series.

Food supply data are aggregates of food obtained from all sources. Retail-weight equivalents measure food availability as if all food were sold through retail foodstores. Much of this food, however, is consumed on farms where produced, or is sold through wholesale channels to restaurants, hotels, other away-from-home eating places, and to schools, camps, hospitals, and other institutions. The food categories tend to be aggregates according to the basic commodity definition, beef, for example. Final product forms and market channel flows are not usually known. Most available data are concentrated near the farm and primary processing levels. There are little or no data available for many further-processed products, such as bread, other bakery products, and soup. In short, relatively good data exist for many of the ingredients, but not for final products. If one is interested in domestic food use by households, or in food intake by individuals, then data from USDA's system of Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys (NFCS), conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service, should be used.

The annual per capita estimates of domestic disappearance inherently represent an aggregation, over time, over consuming units, over geographical space, and over various product forms. In any aggregation process, certain information is generally lost or rendered irretrievable. Consequently, the per capita disappearance may mask the influence on consumption of seasonal variation and socioeconomic and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, ethnicity, family size, household income, and geographic region. Data from the periodic NFCS and Consumer Expenditures Survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are more useful for measuring the effect of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics on food consumption behavior.

Stocks data are not available for some commodities. Farmer marketings are the only data available for estimating stocks of some commodities, and it is assumed that stocks are equal to the proportion of the crop not marketed by the end of the calendar year. For example, the supply-utilization table for dry edible beans (table 83), uses farmer marketings to estimate stocks. Use of mushrooms for processing is computed without stocks data (table 81). The addition of processed mushroom stocks estimates, were they available, probably would have a smoothing effect on food disappearance, making year-to-year changes a little less erratic. In addition, stocks do not include inventories of wholesalers, retailers, foodservice establishments, and the military because of insufficient data.

The conversion factors used to derive retail weights from primary weights are averages over various varieties and qualities of product and methods of marketing. Though some year-to-year changes have been made in the factors (see "Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors" below), most of them are constant over the entire period since 1970 (table 3). As a result, many changes in quality and yield of product and in marketing procedures go undetected in the consumption estimates at retail.

Annual food supply estimates are subject to revision in conforming to data from the Census of Agriculture and the Census of Manufactures, which are available only in years ending with 2 or 7. For example, our estimates of per capita supplies of breakfast cereals for 1988-92 eventually may be revised based on data from the 1992 Census of Manufactures. Current per capita estimates for 1988-92 use the annual change in grocery store sales volume of breakfast cereals as statistical movers of 1987 census data.

Additions and Revisions

The food supply data base is continually evolving. Sometimes new information sources permit us to create new series or modify existing series to better reflect current market conditions. Sometimes traditional data sources are discontinued or substantially changed, forcing us to discontinue or modify longstanding series. ERS has revised USDA's historical food consumption series in recent years to reflect data availability and food distribution as follows.

New and Revised Population Estimates Based on 1990 Census Count

The total population of the United States (including Armed Forces overseas) was estimated to be approximately 256.9 million on January 1, 1993 (table 111). This figure represents an increase of 2.8 million or 1.1 percent over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago. The yearly gain was the result of a natural increase of 1.8 million (excess of births over deaths) and estimated net civilian immigration of 1 million. The rate of population increase in 1991 was also 1.1 percent. This compares with an average annual increase in population during the 1970's and 1980's of 1.0 percent. An estimated 4,000,084 babies were born in the United States during 1992, compared with 4,111,000 in 1991, 4,179,000 in 1990 and 4,040,958 in 1989. These are the highest levels of births observed since 1964 (4,027,490), the last year of the 1946-64 baby boom. The average number of births per year in the 1970's and in the 1980's was 3.3 million and 3.7 million, respectively.

Table 111 presents estimates for January 1 and July 1, back to 1970, of the (1) total population, including Armed Forces overseas, (2) resident population, and (3) civilian population. The population estimates shown in table 111 for July 1, 1980, through January 1, 1992, are based on the April 1, 1990, population, as enumerated in the 1990 census. The revised population estimates based on the 1990 census count run as much as 1.4 million below the previous estimates used. Using the revised population estimates, especially those for the late 1980's and 1990's, slightly raises our estimates of U.S. per capita consumption. For a discussion of the estimating procedure used in deriving these estimates, see Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045.

Changes in U.S. Trade Data Reporting

Effective January 1, 1989, the United States joined other countries in adopting a new export and import commodity classification system based on the international Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). The HS is intended to serve as a universal product nomenclature superseding the Customs Cooperation and the Brussels Tariff Nomenclatures previously used by many other countries. Many HS commodities are now reported in more detailed form than under the old Schedule B system, while others have

been combined into broader groups. For example, since the number of trade codes for wheat has increased dramatically with the HS, analysts now have far more detail about the types of wheat and wheat products traded, especially wheat imports. Meanwhile, veal trade is no longer reported separately but is combined with beef trade.

The HS also is used to report shipments to the U.S. territories. Shipments are transfers from the United States to the territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Shipments data are reported by the Department of Commerce and, since the adoption of the HS, have become increasingly more difficult to obtain on a timely basis. For this reason, ERS has made a change in the supply and utilization tables for red meat, poultry, and eggs that appear in the *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (LPS) and the *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (WASDE). The difference embodied in the new format is the removal of shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as a non-domestic use. Previously, such shipments were treated as a non-domestic use similar to exports. Beginning with the January 1, 1990, LPS, these shipments are included with domestic use, which is consistent with internationally reported supply and utilization data used by the Foreign Agricultural Service of USDA, the United Nations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Unlike the LPS and WASDE reports, this report still includes shipments as a non-domestic use in the annual supply and utilization estimates for red meat, poultry, and eggs (tables 40-44 and 49-53). This is done in order to make the quantity of food consumed correspond with the number of people doing the consuming. Annual per capita food disappearance estimates use U.S. total population, including the Armed Forces overseas, July 1. Residents of the U.S. territories are not included in the Census Bureau's estimates of the U.S. total population. Nor is the production of the U.S. territories included in the estimates of U.S. production. Because shipments to the territories are excluded from domestic food disappearance, both total and per capita domestic food disappearance estimates in this report may be lower than such estimates reported in LPS and WASDE.

Format of Meat and Poultry Tables Revised

Several years ago, we revised the historic format of the red meat and poultry per capita consumption tables to enhance comparison of red meat and poultry consumption.

Several meat and poultry consumption series are provided. Consumption of beef and other red meats is reported in three forms: carcass weight, retail weight, and boneless, trimmed weight. Consumption of chicken also is reported in three forms: ready-to-cook (RTC) weight, retail weight (new last year), and boneless weight. Consumption of turkey is reported in RTC weight and boneless weight. Consumption of fish and shellfish is reported by the National Marine Fisheries Service on an edible-weight, or boneless-weight, basis. All these series have been reported for many years except the new retail series for chicken and the boneless, trimmed series for red meat and poultry, which were introduced in 1986 to facilitate comparison of red meat, poultry, and fish.

Red meat production is reported on a carcass-weight basis (tables 40-44), while poultry meat production is reported on an RTC basis (tables 49-52). Table 4 is set up to show that the carcass weight consumption series for beef is largely comparable with the RTC weight series for chicken. Beef carcass weight is defined as the chilled hanging carcass, which includes the kidney and attached internal fat [kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)], but not the skin, head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Pork carcass weight is the chilled, hanging carcass, which includes the skin and feet but excludes the kidney and attached internal fat. RTC chicken weight is the entire dressed bird, which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, heart, gizzard, and neck. These consumption series were historically associated with wholesale markets for beef, pork, and chicken.

Historically, RTC weight for poultry also sufficed as an estimate of retail weight, because consumers almost always bought whole dressed birds. However, beginning in the 1980's, processing and marketing developments in the poultry industry caused RTC weight and actual retail weight to diverge significantly. Some poultry parts were available in the 1970's, but in the 1980's poultry processors' marketing strategies shifted dramatically, making more cut-up, further processed, and boneless poultry products available. Because of this changing product mix, more bones and some broiler meat (largely from backs and necks) now go to rendering and pet food manufacturing. Thus, the RTC poultry series no longer accurately reflects what consumers buy at retail.

Beginning in 1990, table 5 showed per capita consumption of beef and other red meats on a retail equivalent basis along with a footnote that said "comparable data on retail-weight equivalent of poultry are not available." Last year, we introduced in table 5 a new retail weight consumption series for broilers that excludes the amount of RTC chicken that is purchased by renderers and pet food manufacturers (see the "New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed" section). This new series was developed to improve the estimates of how much chicken is purchased by U.S. consumers. Data were not available to estimate a retail weight series for "other chicken"; thus, the broiler conversion factors were used for all chicken. As with broilers, ERS analysts are investigating recent market developments regarding turkeys, and this may lead to the development of a new retail consumption series for turkey.

Finally, table 6 presents the boneless, trimmed series which puts beef, chicken, and fish on a fairly comparable basis. However, the boneless, trimmed beef series does not include certain internal organs such as the liver and tongue, but the boneless chicken series does include some of the giblets.

The relative amount of bone in retail-weight product differs significantly among the meats. Overall, beef at the grocery store currently contains less than 5 percent bone and includes 1/4-inch-or-less fat around the exterior of retail cuts. Note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight (table 5) and boneless, trimmed weight (table 6) for beef is small; for example, 3.5 pounds in 1992. Likewise for pork, the difference in 1992 is only 3.2 pounds. In contrast, note that, on a per capita basis, the difference between retail weight and boneless weight for chicken is considerable, 21.6 pounds in 1992, for example. The difference between retail weight and boneless weight for broilers reflects bone removal as well as some water leakage that occurs when broilers are cut up before packaging. This leakage has been subtracted from the boneless series but has not yet been subtracted from the retail weight series in this report.

New Retail Weight Consumption Series for Broilers Developed

Last year, we introduced a retail weight consumption series for broilers to facilitate economic comparisons with retail red meat series (table 5). The new consumption series more accurately reflects the pounds of broiler meat flowing into the domestic market for human consumption. Conversion factors are used to adjust ready-to-cook (RTC) consumption (table 4) to a retail cut equivalent. The conversion factors reflect the increased share of total processor product diverted from the human food chain and into rendering and pet food use as more products are cutup or boneless.

The portion of RTC-weight broilers used in pet food production has increased significantly in recent years, whereas very little carcass-weight beef apparently has been so used. As consumer demand for chicken breasts has increased, the less desirable parts, such as necks, backs, and giblets, have become increasingly economical ingredients for pet foods.

Results from the National Broiler Council's biennial processor and distributor surveys provide data on changes in product form and final markets for the products. According to the survey, 87 percent of broilers were sold whole in 1962, but the percentage dropped to only 17 percent by 1991. Cutup or parts represented over 50 percent of sales in 1991. About 12 percent of the RTC poultry weight (inspected by USDA and certified for human consumption) was sold for pet food.

Ready-to-Cook Series for Poultry Revised Downward

In conjunction with the development of the new retail series for broilers, revisions were made to the total RTC production series for broilers, mature chicken, and turkeys (tables 49-52). These revisions resolve a problem related to nonfederally inspected production, categorized as "other production" in the supply and utilization tables published in the *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report*. "Other production" captures State-inspected production and production for farm use. In the 1960's, the estimates for "other production" of broilers represented 10-16 percent of total RTC production. This share dropped rapidly during the mid-1970's, and by the 1980's and early 1990's represented less than 1 percent. Most State-inspected plants had converted to Federal inspection instead. Production for farm use has been a small fraction of other production. In this bulletin, we show total production only, not the subcategories.

The previous method for calculating total RTC production appears to have overestimated "other production." It did not adequately capture condemnations from the farm to the slaughtering plants. Large downward revisions in "other RTC production" using the new method, particularly for mature chicken and turkeys, resulted in significant decreases in total domestic disappearance. However, on a per capita basis, consumption for broilers, mature chicken, and turkeys each usually decreased less than a pound due to revisions.

For more detail about the new methods for estimating "other production" and for changing broiler RTC-weight data to retail-weight, see "Introducing a Broiler Retail Weight Consumption Series," *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Agnes Perez, Lawrence Duewer, and Mark Weimar, LPS-53, ERS, USDA, May 1992). For more detail on the new method for changing broiler RTC-weight data to boneless-weight, see "American Eating Habits Changing...A Harbinger" *FoodReview* (Judy Jones Putnam, 16:3, ERS, USDA, September-December 1993).

Updated Beef and Pork Conversion Factors

The basic measurement to estimate beef consumption is made at the primary distribution level, or slaughter plant, on a carcass-weight basis. To determine how much of the beef carcass is processed into beef products suitable for sale in grocery stores, in 1962 USDA updated the conversion factor to convert beef carcass weight data to retail-weight equivalents. Reevaluation of this conversion factor shows that the figure used since 1962 (0.74) was accurate through 1985 (table 3). The figure indicates that after fat, bone, and other trim have been removed from the carcass, 74 percent of it can be sold at retail. A few years ago, USDA developed a new method for evaluating the conversion factor that accounts for different classes of cattle and adjusts for trends in beef merchandising.

Based on this new method, the conversion factor changed for 1986 (to 0.73), for 1987 (to 0.71), for 1988-90 (to 0.705), and for 1990-92 (to 0.70). The figure should be recalculated each year to account for changes such as leaner cattle, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone.

The conversion factor estimates the portion of the beef carcass purchased by consumers. The drop in the conversion factor for 1992 represents 3.8 pounds less beef per capita purchased than if 0.74 were still being used. Of this 3.8 pounds, more exterior fat trimmed from beef cuts before retail sale accounts for 2.4 pounds, less bone accounts for 1 pound, and less fat in hamburger and processed beef accounts for 0.4 pound. To what extent, if any, the huge increase in the amount of fat trimmed from beef at retail affects the amount of beef fat ingested is unknown. In earlier years, consumers themselves may have trimmed much or all of the beef fat now being trimmed by meatpackers and food distributors. For more detail about the new method for changing beef carcass-weight data to retail-weight, see *Reevaluation of the Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor* (Kenneth E. Nelson, Lawrence A. Duewer, and Terry L. Crawford, AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989). The beef carcass factor for converting boneless, trimmed weight has been updated based on revisions in the retail-weight conversion factor (tables 6 and 40).

Conversion factors used to adjust carcass-weight pork consumption (disappearance) to retail and boneless equivalent weights were revised in 1991 to reflect the trends toward leaner hogs, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone. Results of an examination of merchandising practices indicated that pork consumption, on a retail-weight basis, has been overstated in recent years and boneless weight consumption understated. Revisions, reflecting changes in the amounts of fat, bone, and skin sold at retail, were made for 1955 through 1990. The 1989 factors of 0.776 (retail weight) and 0.729 (boneless weight) will be used until the next periodical revision. For more detail about the new method for changing pork carcass-weight data to retail-weight and boneless-weight, see "Revisions in Conversion Factors for Pork Consumption Series," *Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report* (Lawrence A. Duewer, Kevin Bost, and Gene Futrell, LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991).

All Dairy Products Consumption Broken by Commercial Sales and USDA Donations

This year, we added two breakouts under the all dairy products category in tables 11 (per capita consumption) and 54 (supply and utilization). One breakout indicates the supply of dairy products to commercial markets and

that produced and consumed on farms, converted to a milk-equivalent, milkfat basis. The other breakout indicates the amounts of products supplied to consumers through Government commodity donation programs.

Data Revisions, Losses, and Substitutions in Vegetables and Fruits

Data losses since 1981 regarding commercial production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables have been especially challenging. Points of particular interest include:

* Loss of national production estimates between 1981 and 1992,
* Loss of remaining industry-supplied canned-stock data in the late 1980's,
* The underestimate of U.S. fresh fruit and vegetable exports to Canada during the 1980's,
* Normal revisions to data series such as U.S. population.

Overcoming data setbacks and expanding the U.S. per capita vegetable use series. During the past 15 years, the coverage and scope of the series steadily eroded as basic vegetable data became more scarce. Following the 1981 season, budget cuts forced NASS to stop reporting national production estimates for a number of vegetables, including asparagus (all), cucumbers (all), fresh green beans, artichokes, Brussels sprouts, cabbage (all), eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, bell peppers, spinach (all), lima beans (all), and beets for processing. National production data were not reinstated for these items until 1992 (with the exception of asparagus and cucumbers for pickles, which were reinstated in 1984).

In order to continue monitoring as much of the vegetable sector as possible, ERS generated estimates of national production for those commodities dropped from the NASS program in 1982. These estimates were based on data from States that continued to collect production information. In many cases, States that maintained their full vegetable data series in the 1980's accounted for more than half of total national vegetable production estimated in 1981. As a result, the transition back to NASS-supplied, U.S.-production estimates in 1992 did not necessitate any statistical adjustments in 1982-91 ERS estimates, as the 1991 ERS estimates and the 1992 NASS estimates were of similar magnitudes.

At the low point in the mid-1980's, the series contained only 25 commodity categories, compared with 63 in 1965. Recent efforts to augment the series have resulted in expanding coverage to 53 commodity categories. Also, per capita use figures now cover 388 pounds of vegetables (farm-weight equivalent), compared with 315 pounds in 1990 and as few as 220 pounds in the mid-1980's. Key to this most recent change was USDA's expansion of basic commodity production data in 1992. Fresh vegetable coverage was increased from 9 commodities to 23 commodities. The number of processing vegetables included in the national estimates program (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and pulses) rose to 13 in 1992 from 9 the previous year. New items never before covered in the per capita use series are radishes, romaine and leaf lettuce, chili peppers, and a miscellaneous-frozen category.

The second challenge to the per capita vegetable estimates program occurred when the National Food Processors Association discontinued reporting of canned stocks for all canning vegetables in the late 1980's. Inventory movements provide year-to-year stability to per capita use estimates. If stocks data are dropped out of the estimate, substantial year-to-year variation in the per capita series results.

With this in mind, ERS has been estimating stocks ending on December 31 for canning vegetables based largely on historical relationships between stocks and production. However, the danger of increased estimation error grows the further out-of-sample the forecast gets. In the interest of accuracy, ERS will soon be forced to discontinue this procedure, and accordingly, drop beginning and ending stocks from per capita estimates of canning vegetables.

Fortunately, the California League of Food Processors, in cooperation with tomato processors, recently began to report quarterly stocks of processing tomatoes held in California warehouses. These data will be very useful in determining national supply and use of processing tomatoes, a crop which accounts for about 70 percent of all vegetables for canning.

A third challenge involved U.S. export statistics. From the late 1970's through 1989, U.S. exports of vegetables (particularly fresh vegetables) to Canada were severely understated. The problem became acute by the mid-1980's, with reported U.S. exports of fresh vegetables (such as broccoli) amounting to less than half of what Canada indicated were imported from the United States.

In January 1990, the Bureau of the Census began replacing U.S. data on exports to Canada with Canadian data on imports from the United States (collected by Statistics Canada). Because Canada is more thorough in collecting import data than the United States is in monitoring exports, there was a substantial jump in U.S. vegetable exports in 1990, especially for fresh vegetables.

With the post-1989 export series reflecting more accurate levels, it became obvious that pre-1990 exports required adjustments to reflect the data on actual U.S. exports and per capita use. To modify the per capita use series for 1978 to 1989, ERS adjusted the export data reported by the Bureau of the Census for all major fresh vegetables. This was accomplished by replacing U.S.-reported exports to Canada with data from Statistics Canada on Canadian imports from the United States. With higher export figures, the net result was to reduce the estimate of domestic use for most fresh vegetables.

Another source of changes to the per capita use series includes normal revisions to the basic data underlying the series. For example, U.S. population estimates were recently revised back to 1980, which marginally changed per capita use estimates for some items. Some of the most important revisions occur every five years when NASS revises U.S. production estimates based on benchmarks from the most recent Census of Agriculture. Other modifications to data series can occur with changes in methodology or in the event of errors.

New per capita consumption estimates for canned fruits. Beginning in 1990, pack and stock data for a variety of canned fruits were no longer available from several key industry participants and, therefore, the per capita consumption figures for canned fruits were not updated for 1989. Last year, ERS developed an alternative procedure for estimating canned fruit consumption using data on utilization for canning as reported by NASS (table 18).

Domestic consumption of a commodity, for the designated time period (calendar or crop year), is typically estimated by taking domestic production, adding beginning stocks and imports, and then subtracting ending stocks and exports. Until discontinued in 1990, industry pack and stock data for canned fruit (apples, apricots, sweet and tart cherries, fruit cocktail, peaches, plums and prunes, and olives) were used as the measures of domestic canned production and stocks.

With the new procedure, the NASS estimates of the amount of selected fruits used for canning is used as the measure of canned fruit production or pack. The fresh weight of fruits used for canning is converted into its product-weight-equivalent using standard conversions. There still are no measures of canned fruit stocks. Therefore, stock adjustments are excluded from the per capita calculations. Imports and exports, as in the past, are obtained directly from U.S. Department of Commerce trade data (last year, ERS replaced U.S.-reported exports to Canada for 1978-89 with data from Statistics Canada on Canadian imports from the United States). This same estimating procedure has been used to reestablish per capita consumption measures for apple products (table 22), for fresh and processed pineapple (table 23), and for grape products (table 24).

The transfer from industry to NASS utilization data changed somewhat the mix of canned fruit products for which per capita consumption numbers are calculated, reflecting the availability of data. Canned utilization data are estimated by NASS for apples, apricots, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes, olives, and pears. For pears, only total processed utilization is reported by NASS and canned pears are not broken out as a separate processed item. In our procedure for estimating canned pears, the amount of pears utilized for drying is subtracted from total processed utilization and the remainder is assumed to be canned. Fruit cocktail had previously been estimated as a separate canned fruit item. However, under the new procedure, all fruits used in canned fruit cocktail will be included with the processed utilization for each canned fruit. Results indicate that the old and new procedures provide similar estimates of per capita consumption for apricots, peaches, and prunes and plums. For cherries and pears, the new estimates are more than double the old estimates. The discrepancies could be due to a number of factors, including previous underreporting of the pack by the industry. Also, in the case of pears, the NASS processed-pear utilization data include pears canned in fruit cocktail, but these were not

included with industry pack used in the previous procedure. For canned apples and olives, the new estimates are identical to the old as NASS utilization estimates were used under both the old and new procedures.

Consumption of processed fruit estimated on a farm-weight basis. This year, total per capita consumption estimates were derived for citrus and five noncitrus fruits (apples, pineapples, grapes, peaches, and pears). For each fruit, the portion of U.S. production that was utilized for processing was adjusted for imports and exports of processed products on a farm-weight basis. The conversion to farm-weight basis allows the summation of all fruit consumed in various forms (for example, juice, canned sections, and fresh) in order to estimate total per capita fruit consumption.

Processed products were converted to their equivalent farm weight, which is an approximation of the quantity of whole fruit used to make the product. For example, per capita consumption of orange juice, expressed in single-strength gallons (table 19), was converted to the number of pounds of whole oranges used to produce that amount of juice. Imports and exports of fruit juices and prepared or preserved fruits were converted to farm-weight equivalents, based on U.S. product-yield conversion factors.

Per-capita consumption estimates are not actual measures of the amount of fruit consumed in a given year. However, estimates do indicate overall consumption levels, long-term trends, and changes in consumption patterns. For all fresh fruits and most fruit products, consistent stock data are not available. Without accounting for beginning and ending inventories, it is assumed that fruit is utilized for domestic consumption or export in the year it was produced or imported. Annual consumption estimates are likely to be more variable in the absence of stock data.

Combined fruit and vegetable per capita use. During the course of a year, ERS receives many requests for per capita use statistics. Many of these requests are for a single accounting for combined vegetable and fruit per capita use. This has been a problem in the past because of differences in estimation and reporting procedures for fruits and vegetables. For example, some commodity supply and use data (such as citrus) must be estimated on a crop-year basis rather than a calendar year. Despite some differences, a combined look at fruit and vegetable per capita use over time is useful in describing simple trends. This year, we introduce a combined series estimated on a farm-weight basis (fig. 14) (table 15).

Food Consumption Data Revised to Include U.S. Military Use

The 1989 report, for the first time, reported per capita consumption of all farm foods except fluid milk and cream on a U.S.-total-population (including Armed Forces overseas) basis. Earlier editions had reported animal product consumption on a civilian-population basis. Fluid milk and cream estimates use the U.S. resident population. This report no longer makes an adjustment for military consumption in the supply and utilization balance sheets. The main reason for this change is that available data on military food use do not reflect all military food purchases or consumption. The data include purchases by the Defense Department's central purchasing office for troop feeding, but exclude local purchases for troop feeding and purchases through commissaries, clubs, exchanges, and civilian distribution channels for personal or household use. The incompleteness of the data tended to distort both military and civilian per capita consumption estimates. For most years, changing the statistical series to represent the total population results in very small changes in per capita consumption. The main exception is the war years of the 1940's, frequently deleted from studies of consumption because of abnormalities created by the war.

New Table on Import Share of Food Disappearance for Selected Foods

New in the 1990 edition is a table that shows the import share of the food supply for 70 commodities for selected years (table 97). Publication of this information is mandated by the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

The act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to compile and report to the public statistics on the total value and quantity of imported raw and processed agricultural products. In addition, statistics on the total quantity of production and consumption of domestically produced raw and processed agricultural products are required. The

data are to be reported to correlate statistics for the quantity and value of imported products with the production and consumption of domestic agricultural products.

Statistics on the value and quantity of agricultural imports are published bimonthly in *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States*, (ERS, USDA), while statistics on domestic production and consumption are published annually in *Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures* (ERS, USDA). The new table, which reports the percentage of consumption accounted for by imports, will be published each year in these two publications. Adding the table to these publications will facilitate the comparison of the quantity and value of imports with production and consumption of domestic production.

The import share of domestic food disappearance varies greatly among commodities. Less than 1 percent of eggs, butter, and iceberg lettuce is imported, but imports make up more than 99 percent of the U.S. domestic food supplies of coffee, tea, cocoa, and tropical oils (palm, palm kernel, and coconut). Import shares are calculated from commodity supply and utilization balance sheets. Import share is the quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic food consumption.

Per Capita Food Consumption Index Omitted

The index of per capita food consumption, which is a quantity index weighted by average retail prices in a base period, is omitted in this bulletin and will not be updated again until new price weights are developed. The last price weights used in the index were based on average retail prices in 1977-79.

Determinants of Food Consumption and Demand

Food consumption and prices are determined by the complex interaction of the market forces of supply and demand. In the short run, supplies are relatively fixed and inflexible, and prices adjust so products clear the market. What is produced is consumed. When supplies go up, price goes down and consumers buy more. Conversely, smaller supplies bring higher prices and smaller purchases. In the long run, farmers adjust production in response to market prices, producing more of higher priced goods and less of lower priced goods. Demand for food in the aggregate is not very responsive to price changes because there is little room for substitution between food and nonfood goods in the consumer's budget. However, demand for individual foods is more responsive to prices as consumers substitute among alternative food commodities. Rising incomes increase expenditures on more expensive foods as consumers demand more convenience and quality. Short-period changes in consumption reflect mostly changes in supply rather than changes in consumer tastes. Demographic factors, such as changes in household size and in the age distribution of the population, can bring about changes in consumption over time.

Consumers vote every day in the marketplace with their dollars, and the market listens carefully to their votes. There is continuous feedback from consumers, who respond to the offerings of marketers trying to meet the perceived wants of consumers. Changes in the makeup of the population, lifestyles, incomes, and attitudes on food safety, health, and convenience have drastically altered the conditions facing farmers and marketers of food products. Food manufacturers and distributors have made vigorous efforts to meet changing consumer wants and needs. *Rearranging the Economic Landscape: The Food Marketing Revolution, 1950-91* (Alden Manchester, AER-660, ERS, USDA, September 1992) examines the changes in the marketing of farm and food products since 1950 and the factors that have caused such change. Basic economic relationships have been altered in many ways. Only by understanding the developments in the marketing system can we begin to grasp what has taken place and, more important, gauge the probabilities of future change.

Food Prices

The rise in retail food prices slowed dramatically in 1992 under the pressure of large food supplies and the weak economy's dampening effect on food demand. Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index

(CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent (fig. 3) (table 98). Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967, when the index rose 0.9 percent.

For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose more slowly at supermarkets and other grocery stores than at eating places (fig. 4) (table 99). Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals advanced by 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased much more slowly than they had the year before. While prices were up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods in 1992 were lower than the year before. These foods included meats, poultry, and eggs. Price hikes were largest for cereals, bakery products, and dairy products.

A variety of factors kept food price increases small in 1992. Changing consumer spending habits, lower inflation, and larger supplies of food played important roles. Slow growth in consumers' real income and low consumer confidence held down food spending, particularly for high-value, high-priced products and restaurant meals. The 1991 recession, followed by the slow pace of economic recovery in 1992, increasingly drove consumers to shop for the best-priced deals.

The marketing spread, the difference between the farm value and retail price of food, consistently contributes more to food price increases than do volatile farm prices. Higher costs for labor, packaging, energy, and other marketing inputs push the spread wider nearly every year. But the 1992 rise in the farm-to-retail price spread was only 2 percent, substantially smaller than that of recent years. This small rise can be attributed partly to a lower general inflation rate.

Another factor holding down food prices was lower farm prices of some commodities, particularly hogs and fresh fruits. Overall, there was a 2.5-percent decrease in the farm value of food commodities in 1992, the second consecutive yearly decline.

Food prices in 1992 rose by less than prices for most other consumer products and services. Among major items in the CPI, housing prices, the largest component, went up 2.9 percent, and apparel and upkeep prices rose 2.5 percent, but medical care costs climbed 7.4 percent in 1992. In 6 of the past 10 years, the CPI for food rose by a smaller amount than the CPI for all items.

Food Expenditures and Income

Food Expenditures in 1992

Americans spent $606 billion for food in 1992 and another $87 billion for alcoholic beverages (table 106). Of this $606 billion spent for food, families and individuals paid 79 percent, governments and businesses spent 20 percent, and 1 percent was produced and consumed at home with relatively little cash outlay (fig. 7) (table 110).

Away-from-home meals and snacks captured 45 percent of the U.S. food dollar in 1992, up from 39 percent in 1980 and 34 percent in 1970. The share of food dollars going for away-from-home meals and snacks has been increasing for more than a century, but because restaurant meals include many more services than food purchased at the grocery store, the shares of value and quantity of food away from home are quite different (fig. 8).

Food Expenditures in Relation to Income

Disposable personal income in the United States totaled $4,431 billion in 1992, more than six times the $722 billion in 1970 (table 103). Per capita disposable income advanced from an average of $3,521 in 1970 to $17,346 in 1992. In real terms (after adjustment for inflation), per capita income increased 36 percent between 1970 and 1992. During the same period, real food expenditures per capita increased 23 percent, much of it due to the switch to more away-from-home eating.

Although food spending has increased considerably over the years, the increase has not matched the gain in disposable income. As a result, the percentage of income spent for food has declined (table 103). Food

expenditures by families and individuals were 13.9 percent of disposable personal income in 1970, compared with 13.5 percent in 1980 and 11.5 percent in 1992. The decline is the direct result of the inelastic nature of the aggregate demand for food: as income rises, the proportion spent for food declines. Expenditures for food require a large share of income when income is relatively low. As income rises, there is more money to spend on personal services and other discretionary items. Some of these additional services ordinarily are purchased along with food. This reasoning largely explains the slight increase from 1970 in the percentage of income spent on food away from home. The share of income going for food is often used as an indicator of affluence, of either a family or a nation. The figure has sometimes been misused to prove that food is a bargain. For further analysis, see *U.S. Food Spending and Income: Changes Through the Years* (Alden Manchester, AIB-618, ERS, USDA, January 1991).

The proportion of income spent for food varies widely among households of different sizes and incomes (table 104). Data from the 1991 Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Labor showed that the percentage of after-tax income spent for food varied from 13.9 percent for households with incomes of $40,000-$49,999 to 32.6 percent for households with incomes of $5,000-$9,999. (Note: Nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable income in table 103.)

Information About the ERS Food Expenditures Data Set

ERS estimates of food expenditures by families and individuals (table 103) differ from the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) previously used to compute the percentage of disposable income (DPI) spent for food. The trend in food expenditures is similar, but the ERS series shows a lower level of spending for food than the PCE series, particularly for food consumed at home. The ERS estimate of at-home expenditures is lower partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feeds which are included in the PCE estimates. ERS estimates also deduct more from grocery store sales for nonfoods, such as drugs and household supplies, in arriving at the estimate of food purchases for at-home consumption.

To provide information on all food, ERS also calculates total expenditures for food in the United States (tables 106-110). In comparison, the PCE for food includes only foods purchased by individuals and families using their own funds. It does not include food paid for by business funds, mostly for travel and entertainment expenses, food donated by the Government, and food used in hospitals and other institutions, either where there is no charge or where the charge is not stated separately (as in the case of hospital food service). The ERS measure of total food expenditures includes all food expenditures by consumers, other private sources, and governments. For more detail about the ERS expenditure series, see *Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector* (Alden Manchester, AER-575, ERS, USDA, August 1987).

World Food Expenditures

Table 105 compares average expenditures for food and alcoholic beverages to be consumed at home in selected countries. The data are computed by ERS mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. We show two sets of expenditures data for the United States: the ERS series (which we believe to be the more accurate of the two) from tables 103 and 109, and the PCE series. Data for the CIS, which is the Commonwealth of Independent States, formerly the Soviet Union, are from a family budget published in a statistical yearbook.

In 1990, the latest year for which comparable information is available, Americans spent only 8 percent of their personal consumption expenditures for food to be eaten at home (table 105). This compares with 11 percent for Canada, 11.8 percent for the United Kingdom, and 12.7 percent for Luxembourg. In less-developed countries, such as the Sudan, India, and the Philippines, at-home food expenditures often account for more than 50 percent of a household's budget.

Americans do not have the highest per capita income (the Swiss do). Yet, in relation to total per capita personal consumption expenditures, Americans spend the least on food. Other factors besides income influence food expenditures in developed nations. Thanks to abundant arable land and a varied climate, Americans do not have to rely as heavily on imported foods as some other nations. The American farm-to-consumer distribution system is highly successful at moving large amounts of perishable food over long distances with a minimum of spoilage

or delay. Finally, American farmers have a tremendous wealth of agricultural information and state-of-the-art farming equipment at their disposal, allowing them to produce food efficiently.

In table 105, food expenditures are shown as a percentage of total personal consumption expenditures, reflecting individuals' spending on goods and services in the domestic marketplace. Disposable personal income in table 103, on the other hand, includes both personal consumption expenditures and personal savings. Total personal consumption expenditures are used as the basis of comparison because personal savings is seldom reported in the UN System of National Accounts.

Food Spending in American Households, 1980-88

Average weekly food expenditures in urban households rose from $18.94 per person in 1980 to $25.68 in 1988. Weekly spending per person for food consumed at home increased from $12.82 to $15.85 and from $6.11 to $9.83 for food consumed away from home. This information is from *Food Spending in American Households, 1980-88* (David M. Smallwood, Noel Blisard, and James R. Blaylock, SB-824, ERS, USDA, May 1990). This bulletin presents information on trends in household food expenditures for major food groups by selected demographic factors for 1980-88. Information is also presented on food price trends. Detailed tabulations are presented for 133 food categories by 10 household socioeconomic characteristics for 1987 and 1988. Several measures of food item expenditures and prices are presented. The data are from the 1980-88 Continuing Consumer Expenditure Diary Surveys prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Another ERS report that analyzes data from the BLS annual consumer expenditure surveys is *How Did Household Characteristics Affect Food Spending in 1980-88?* (by James R. Blaylock, David M. Smallwood, and W. Noel Blisard, AIB-643, ERS, USDA, February 1992). It looks at trends in U.S. per capita consumption of total food, food at home, and food away from home using the latest data from annual surveys of urban household food spending from 1980 to 1988. Actual household spending was adjusted to 1988 food price levels to focus on consumption changes. Total food spending rose sharply for one-person households but declined steeply for households with six or more persons. Households headed by people 65 years old and over spent most on food at home and the least on food away from home.

Changes in Household Food Consumption and Expenditures During the 1980's

Data from the household component of the 1977-78 and 1987-88 Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys conducted by the Human Nutrition Information Service, USDA, indicate that annual per person consumption of dairy products, fats and oils, flours and cereals, bakery products, meats, eggs, sugars and sweets, and fresh vegetables fell during the 1980's. Consumption of poultry, fish and shellfish, juices, and beverages rose. Annual per person spending, when adjusted for inflation, declined for almost all major food groups. *Changes in Food Consumption and Expenditures in American Households During the 1980's* (by Steven M. Lutz, David M. Smallwood, and James R. Blaylock of ERS, USDA, and Mary Y. Hama of HNIS, USDA, SB-849, December 1992) presents information on the quantity and dollar value of food consumption in American households for 1977-78 and 1987-88 by selected socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The major changes over the decade are tabulated for 64 major food groups and compared with other studies to gain further insights into possible explanations for the consumption shifts. The tabulations are based on actual reported usage of foods from home food supplies with adjustments for meals eaten away from home.

Food Consumption

Red Meat, Poultry, and Fish

In 1992, each American consumed, on average, 63 pounds of beef, 50 pounds of pork, 46 pounds of chicken, 15 pounds of fish and shellfish, 14 pounds of turkey, and about 1 pound each of lamb and veal (boneless, trimmed equivalent) (table 6).

Red meat accounted for 60 percent of the total meat supply in 1992, on a boneless-weight basis, compared with 70 percent in 1980 and 74 percent in 1970 (fig. 9). By 1992, chicken and turkey accounted for 32 percent of the

total meat consumed, up from 23 percent in 1980 and 19 percent in 1970. Fish and shellfish accounted for 8 percent of total meat consumption in 1992 and 7 percent in 1980 and 1970. In 1992, Americans averaged 18 pounds less red meat, 26 pounds more poultry, and 3 pounds more fish and shellfish than in 1970.

Per capita consumption of beef reached an all-time high of 89 pounds (boneless, trimmed equivalent) in 1976 when beef supplies were at record levels because of liquidation of the Nation's beef herd. It dropped significantly in the late 1970's, remained flat in the early 1980's, and, then, from a 1980's high of 75 pounds per capita in 1985, has declined steadily to 63 pounds in 1992.

In contrast, per capita consumption of chicken, which remained flat in the early 1970's, steadily increased from 26 pounds (boneless equivalent) in 1975 to 46 pounds in 1992. Similarly, per capita consumption of turkey climbed from 6.5 pounds in 1975 to 14 pounds in 1992.

Year-to-year fluctuations in pork consumption are often quite large, but the consumption level has been fairly stable in the long run. Between 1970-79 and 1980-92, average annual per capita pork consumption remained the same on a carcass-weight basis and increased by less than a pound on a retail-weight basis but increased by nearly 3 pounds on a boneless-weight basis. This apparent incongruity is explained by the trends toward bigger and leaner hogs that provide more meat per pound of carcass weight, closer trimming of fat, and more removal of bone from the retail product.

U.S. per capita seafood consumption for 1992 is estimated at 14.7 pounds, down from a record high of 16.1 pounds in 1987 (tables 7 and 45-48). Despite the 10-percent decline from the 1987 level, average consumption in 1992 was still 19 percent and 26 percent above consumption in 1980 and 1970, respectively. Between 1970 and 1992, increased consumption of fresh and frozen fish and shellfish accounted for most of the growth, rising 42 percent, while canned products were up 5 percent, and consumption of cured items fell. The 26-percent increase in average seafood consumption from 1970 to 1992 occurred even though seafood prices outpaced those of other protein sources during those years. CPI's for fish, red meat, and poultry climbed 385 percent, 198 percent, and 147 percent, respectively, from 1970 to 1992.

Prices explain some of the decline in per capita consumption of beef. Retail prices per pound for chicken and pork have remained well below those for beef. In 1992, consumers paid, on average, $1.41 per pound for broilers. Retail beef prices, in contrast, averaged $2.85 a pound, and pork was $1.98. However, at retail, boneless, skinless chicken breasts cost about the same as the better cuts of beefsteak. Between 1986 and 1992, retail prices rose 29 percent for seafood, 24 percent for beef and veal, 22 percent for pork, and 14 percent for broilers (tables 99 and 100). The larger increase in beef relative to broilers partly explains the shift to chicken. It's a less expensive meat.

Income changes have done little to strengthen demand for beef in the past decade. Although incomes have grown (tending to strengthen beef demand), they have grown more rapidly in the higher income groups, whose beef purchases are probably not very sensitive to increasing income. USDA's Nationwide Food Consumption Surveys revealed that meat quantities consumed rose with income in 1977-78, but the opposite was found in the 1987-88 survey. The decline in beef consumption was steep for all income groups, but especially for the highest income quintile.

In addition to changes in prices and incomes, evidence suggests that a change has occurred in consumer tastes and, hence, in the demand for beef. Tastes cannot be directly measured, but what we mean by a change in tastes is a change in what consumers would buy if relative prices and incomes did not change. Demographic changes (for example, more women working outside the home, and more singles and single-parent families), technological changes (for example, the widening use of the microwave oven), and increasing concern about saturated fat and cholesterol have affected consumer meat choices. Hamburger, which can be prepared quickly, accounted for 45 percent of the beef we consumed in 1992, compared with 35 percent in 1985 and 26 percent in 1970. Consumption of hamburger averaged 30 pounds per person in 1992, compared with 25 pounds in 1980 and 22 pounds in 1970. Purchases of roasts, which take longer to prepare, were down sharply. In addition, a shift has occurred toward eating away from home, especially in fast food places that emphasize hamburgers and fries and, increasingly in the past decade, chicken and pizza.

The poultry industry is a good example of an industry that has enjoyed great success, in part, by catering to consumers. Poultry has benefitted from a lower real price than beef and from health-related concerns about beef. In addition, the poultry industry has provided scores of new brand-name, value-added products for consumers' convenience. Cut-up birds and heavily advertised, branded items--like those of Holly Farms, Perdue, Louis Rich, and Tysons Foods--became popular in the 1970's. The proliferation of precooked, pan-ready, and other upscale raw products, like boneless breast fillets, also boosted poultry's popularity with consumers. Chicken and turkey franks, turkey breakfast sausages, and turkey ham and salami appealed to some consumers concerned about fat. Fresh ground chicken and turkey are marketed as substitutes for hamburger in spaghetti sauces and other recipes. Perdue has introduced skinless chicken parts; the product's package carries nutrition labeling and a cooking guide with lowfat recipes for chicken and a side dish. KFC has introduced a skinless fried chicken that has less fat, cholesterol, and sodium than its regular fried chicken.

World Meat Consumption

The Republic of Maldives, Iceland, St. Helena, Faeroe Island, Greenland, and Japan are the world leaders in per capita fishery products consumption (table 8). In 1988-90, the typical Maldivian consumed an average 293 pounds of fish and shellfish (live weight equivalent) a year, more than six times as much as that consumed by the typical American.

In 1992, the United States led the rest of the world with an annual per capita consumption of poultry of 96 pounds per person, ready-to-cook weight, followed by Hong Kong, 89 pounds, Israel, 84 pounds, and Singapore, 78 pounds (table 9). The U.S. 1992 beef and veal per capita consumption of 96 pounds, carcass weight, put Americans third behind the Argentines, 152 pounds, and Uruguayans, 133 pounds, but ahead of Canadians, 79 pounds, Australians, 77 pounds, the peoples of the Baltics (Latvians, Lithuanians, and Estonians), 68 pounds, and New Zealanders, 65 pounds. Many countries, European countries in particular, rank above the United States in terms of per capita pork consumption. The typical Dane, for example, consumes more than twice as much pork as does the typical American. New Zealanders lead the rest of the world in per capita consumption of lamb, mutton, and goat, averaging 59 pounds per person in 1992. Americans averaged 2 pounds per person of these meats.

Eggs

U.S. per capita egg consumption has declined steadily since the end of World War II from an all-time recorded high of 403 eggs in 1945. Population growth and increasing per capita consumption of egg products have kept total production and sales from declining sharply (table 53). Total egg production (total production minus hatching egg production) was 5.7 billion dozen in 1970 and 5.9 billion dozen in 1992.

Between 1970 and 1992, total annual per capita egg consumption decreased from 309 to 234 eggs, while annual per capita consumption of eggs in the form of egg products rose from 33 to 54 eggs (fig. 11) (table 10). As with red meat, some people correlate the decline in shell egg use with concerns about cholesterol intake. The home-cooked, eggs-and-bacon breakfast has continued to give way to ready-to-eat, "instant" grain-based products as well as processed egg products as dietary concerns grow and as the amount of time allotted to household meal preparation continues to decline.

Egg product consumption changed little during the 1960's and climbed only slowly during the 1970's. Since 1983, however, it has jumped 54 percent, reflecting expanded use as manufacturing ingredients in a number of food products (such as pasta and sweet baked goods) and increased use in fast food outlets and other foodservice establishments.

Dairy Products

Per capita consumption of all dairy products in 1992 came to 564.6 pounds (milk equivalent, milkfat basis), up less than one pound from 1970 and down 37 pounds from 1987 (a year in which both commercial sales and USDA donations were at high levels) (fig. 11) (tables 11 and 54). Figure 11 illustrates the trends in per capita consumption of total dairy products. The lower segment of the chart represents the supply of dairy products to commercial markets and that produced and consumed on farms, converted to a milk-equivalent, milkfat basis.

The upper portion represents the amounts of products supplied to consumers through Government commodity donation programs. The level of donations in 1992 was considerably below 1987 levels, accounting for 11 percent of butter, 3 percent of nonfat dry milk, and 0 percent of cheese (fig. 11) (tables 57, 59, and 60). In 1987, the corresponding percentages were 20 percent, 25 percent, and 10 percent. USDA donations declined 34 pounds per capita between 1987 and 1992, while commercial sales were down only 3 pounds per capita.

Per capita commercial sales fell from 540 pounds in 1970 to a low of 522 pounds in 1983, then increased to a high for the 1970-92 period of 557 pounds in 1987, followed by a 3-pound decline to 554 pounds in 1992. Various reasons have been postulated for the upturn in commercial sales since 1983. Most cite demand forces and include increased generic advertising of dairy products, reduced relative prices, awareness of the importance of calcium in the diet and dairy products as a source of calcium, demographic changes in the population, and increased use of dairy products, especially cheese, as ingredients in other foods (pizza, for example).

Annual per capita consumption of beverage milks declined by 51 pounds between 1970 and 1992, to 218 pounds per person (table 12). A better than fivefold increase in per capita consumption of yogurt since 1970--to 4.3 pounds per person in 1992--partially offset the decline in beverage milks.

The trend is toward lower fat milk. While whole milk (plain and flavored) represented 81 percent of all beverage milk in 1970, its share dropped to 38 percent in 1992 (tables 12 and 36). The lowfat and skim milk share increased from 19 percent to 62 percent. Since 1989, 1-percent and skim milk have gained share, while 2-percent and whole milk's shares have declined. If yogurt, more than 85 percent of which is lowfat or nonfat, is grouped with beverage milks, the trend toward lowfat milk beverages is even greater.

These changes are consistent with increased public concern about cholesterol and animal fat. However, the decline in per capita consumption of fluid milk also may be attributed to declining numbers of teenage males, an increasing incidence of milk-sugar intolerance among Americans due to the growing ethnic diversity and aging of the population, and increasing preference for soft drinks--especially diet soft drinks--in the past decade. Price is also behind the shift to lower fat milks. Since 1980, the retail price for a half gallon of lowfat milk has averaged 5 cents below that for whole milk. Advertising that extols milk's calcium and other nutritional values may also have helped to stem the declines in consumption of whole milk and total beverage milk. Schools remain a large market for whole milk, a required offering in the National School Lunch Program.

While Americans are switching to lowfat beverage milk, they are also using more fluid cream products (half and half, light cream, heavy cream, eggnog, sour cream, and dip). Per capita fluid cream consumption jumped nearly two and a half pounds in the past decade, from 5.6 pounds per person in 1980 to 8 pounds in 1992 (table 12).

In contrast to steadily declining supplies of fluid milk, per capita cheese supplies show consistent year-to-year increases over the past two decades. Average consumption of cheese (excluding full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese) more than doubled from 11.4 pounds in 1970 to 26 pounds in 1992 (table 11). From 1970 to 1992, consumption of cheddar cheese, Americans' favorite cheese, increased 59 percent, per capita, to 9.2 pounds (table 13). Per person use of Italian cheeses nearly quadrupled during the same period. Per capita consumption of Mozzarella--the main pizza cheese--in 1992 was 7.7 pounds, five and a half times higher than in 1970, making it Americans' second favorite cheese. Average consumption of cottage cheese declined 20 percent from 1970 to 1992 to 3.4 pounds per person (table 11).

If one considers long-term changes in food supplies a reflection of health concerns, the fluid cream products and cheese consumption trends seem to conflict with fluid milk, yogurt, and red meat-poultry consumption trends. American and other whole or part-skim milk cheeses tend to be high in fat. Thus, it becomes clear that many forces besides health concerns influence consumption and supply trends. For cheese, some evidence exists that the growth is concentrated in the ingredient and away-from-home markets. Rapidly expanding pizza sales and changes in lifestyles that emphasize convenience foods are probably major forces affecting cheese trends. Meanwhile, industry is responding to consumer concerns about health in recent years by introducing many new dairy product alternatives that are lower in calories, fat, and cholesterol than traditional products.

Fats and Oils

Emphasizing the current concerns about high levels of fat consumption in the United States, U.S. per capita food supplies of fats and oils increased 25 percent from 1970 to 1992 to 65.6 pounds per person (on a fat-content basis) (fig. 13) (table 14). Americans consumed 13 pounds more fats and oils per person in 1992 than in 1970. A 43-percent increase in use of vegetable fats and oils (mainly salad and cooking oils and shortening) more than offset a 26-percent decrease in use of animal fats (lard and butter). In 1992, animal fat constituted 16 percent of total fat consumption from food fats and oils, compared with 27 percent in 1970. In contrast, vegetable fats and oils constituted 73 percent of total fats and oils consumption in 1970, compared with 84 percent in 1992. The switch reflects increased consumer emphasis on unsaturated fats. The increase in total fats and oils supplies probably results from the greatly expanded consumption of fried foods in food service outlets and the increased use of salad oils on salads consumed both at home and away from home.

Average use of salad and cooking oils (table 64) increased 66 percent from 1970 to 1992, and the average use of shortening (table 63) increased by almost a third. Over the same period, average direct use of lard (table 61) dropped by nearly two-thirds, and average use of table spreads (butter, table 60; and margarine, table 62) fell 6 percent.

Per capita consumption of edible beef tallow increased one pound in 1992, to 2.4 pounds per person. Edible tallow production increased 26 percent in 1992, according to Commerce Department data. This increase in production resulted mainly from a change in who trims the fat from cuts of beef. As per capita beef consumption has declined since 1985 partly as a result of concerns about saturated fat and cholesterol, most retailers have begun to provide much closer fat trim of beef cuts. Most grocers now go beyond the quarter-inch trim for beef cuts, to an eighth of an inch or closer, and some trim off all visible surface fat. In the late 1980's, the retailers trimmed the fat. In the 1990's, packers and processors began to do the job in large plants where economies of scale permit efficient production of edible tallow from fat trimmings. An increase in the supply of edible tallow has led to lower prices. Low prices continue to encourage use in baking and frying fats, although a number of major restaurant chains including McDonald's, Burger King, Wendy's, and Hardee's have switched to pure vegetable oil for deep-frying. Refer to the earlier section on "The Data--Limitations" concerning the reliability of the fats and oils food disappearance series as an indicator of change in fats and oils eaten.

Fruits and Vegetables

Total per capita use of commercially produced fruits and vegetables (excluding wine grapes) was 650 pounds in 1992 (farm-weight basis), compared with 567 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (table 15).

Total per capita utilization, adjusted for imports and exports and expressed as farm-weight equivalents, were derived for five citrus fruits (grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines) and five noncitrus fruits (apples, grapes, peaches, pears, and pineapples). Including total consumption of these 10 fruits and fresh consumption of other noncitrus fruits including bananas, total U.S. consumption of fruit (excluding wine grapes) was 263 pounds per capita in 1992, compared with 228 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (tables 15 and 16).

Total per capita use of 53 commercially produced vegetables (including potatoes, sweetpotatoes, mushrooms, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and lentils) was 387 pounds in 1992 (farm-weight basis), compared with 338 pounds in 1970 (fig. 14) (tables 15, 26, and 28-30).

Fruits

On a retail-weight basis, fresh fruit consumption gained 21 pounds per capita from 1970 to a total of 117 pounds in 1992; the rise was due entirely to sharp increases in consumption of fresh noncitrus fruits and melons (tables 17 and 25). Per capita use of selected canned fruits declined 7 percent from 1970-74 to 1992 as use of frozen fruits increased 37 percent during the same period (tables 2, 18, and 20). Strawberries continue to be the most heavily consumed frozen fruit. U.S. per capita dried fruit consumption was 3.2 pounds in 1992, up 24 percent from the 1980-84 annual average (tables 2 and 21).

Per capita consumption estimates for processed apple, pineapple, and grape products have been unavailable since the three industries ceased disclosure of pack and stock data early in the 1980's. However, it is possible to approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time by using crop utilization data published by USDA, adjusted by imports and exports. The user is cautioned against interpreting these numbers as reflecting actual year-to-year changes in consumption (domestic disappearance), because the data do not reflect year-to-year changes in stocks and thus, can be highly variable between years.

In general, utilization data (adjusted for U.S. imports and exports) for apples in table 22 indicate that U.S. per capita consumption of fresh and processed apples has trended upward since 1970, but consumption remains highly variable across products. While per capita canned apple consumption has remained fairly flat over the past 22 years, per capita consumption of apple juice has dramatically increased, surpassing (on a farm-weight basis) fresh apple consumption in several years since 1984. In 1992, apple juice (farm-weight basis) accounted for 41 percent of total U.S. apple consumption, at 19.9 pounds per person, compared with only 20 percent in 1970.

The utilization data (adjusted for exports and imports) for pineapples shown in table 23 suggest that per capita pineapple consumption has increased 42 percent over the past 22 years. While U.S. consumers use considerably more processed pineapple than fresh, shifts in consumer demand between processed pineapple forms are not readily evident from this data series, as pineapple utilization data for processing are not available for canned pineapple or pineapple juice.

The utilization data (adjusted for exports and imports) for grapes shown in table 24 indicate that U.S. per capita grape consumption (including wine grapes) has increased 55 percent during 1970-92. Fresh market use increased roughly 150 percent from 1970-92 and use for juice and wine increased 83 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

Total per capita consumption of tree nuts (shelled basis) was 2.4 pounds per person in 1992, compared with 1.8 pounds in 1980 (tables 37 and 71-76). Consumption of almonds, filberts, walnuts, macadamias, and pistachios increased from 1970-92, while consumption of pecans fell. Use of other nuts, including Brazil nuts, cashews, and pignolias (Chinese pine nuts) also increased.

Total per capita juice consumption in 1992 was 6.8 gallons, up from 5.4 gallons in 1970 but well below the record high 8 gallons consumed in 1983 and 1987. Per capita citrus juice consumption has not rebounded from the sharp decline in 1990 that was caused by supply shortages and high prices following the severe December 1989 freeze in Florida (tables 19 and 36).

Vegetables

Total per capita consumption of 22 major commercial fresh vegetables (retail-weight basis) in 1992 was 100 pounds, 6 pounds below 1989's record-high 106 pounds, and 24 percent above the 1970 level (table 27). Between 1970 and 1992, the biggest gains were for onions, up 5.7 pounds per person; bell peppers, 2.9 pounds; broccoli, 2.6 pounds; carrots, 2 pounds; tomatoes, 1.9 pounds; cucumbers, 1.9 pounds; head lettuce, 1.6 pounds; cauliflower, 1.1 pounds; and garlic, 1.1 pounds. Americans also ate more artichokes, asparagus, eggplant, radishes, and spinach, while use of snap beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, celery, and sweet corn declined.

On a per capita basis, consumption of processing vegetables (farm-weight basis) increased 13 percent between 1970 and 1992, as per person consumption of vegetables used for freezing and canning rose 25 percent and 11 percent, respectively (table 28). Per capita consumption of vegetables for canning, excluding tomatoes, declined 3 percent during the past 22 years. ERS now uses NASS data on production of vegetables slated for processing rather than industry data on the quantity packed, since the NASS estimates are thought to be more complete. Consumption of processed vegetables is now estimated on a farm-weight basis rather than a packed-weight basis.

Per capita consumption of mushrooms (farm weight) increased 161 percent between 1970 and 1992, with most of the growth in the fresh market (tables 29 and 80-81). Per capita use of fresh mushrooms was more than six times higher in 1992 than in 1970, whereas per capita use of processing mushrooms increased only 60 percent during the same period.

Per capita use of fresh potatoes (retail weight) declined 21 percent from 1970-92, as consumption of frozen potatoes more than doubled, to 26 pounds per person (retail weight) in 1992 (tables 30 and 82). 1990 was the first year in which, on a farm-weight basis, use of potatoes for freezing surpassed fresh market use.

Flour and Cereal Products

Consumption of flour and grains increased in recent years, after falling dramatically from the levels of the first half of the century. Per capita use of flour and cereal products was 187 pounds in 1992, compared with an annual average of 135 pounds in 1970-74, 204 pounds in 1945-49, and 287 pounds in 1910-15 (fig. 15; tables 2 and 31). The expansion in supplies reflects ample grain stocks and strong consumer demand. Much of this growth was product-driven, as consumers gained appreciation for variety bread, hamburgers and other products made with buns sold through a rapidly expanding fast-food industry, and a broad range of other products that primarily have an ethnic origin. The expansion of in-store baking and other shifts in the retail marketplace all spurred this product-driven growth in grain-based foods.

This category benefits from larger population numbers in older age brackets. Our research shows that, in 1991, households whose head was 45 years or older spent, on average, 23 percent more per person for cereals and bakery products than did younger households. Demand for flour and cereal products might be expected to rise in the 1990's as the first of the baby boom generation, the largest U.S. population cohort, reached age 45 in 1991--that is, if aging boomers follow their predecessors' path. The physiology of aging often includes health problems, such as irregularity, that predispose older people to consume more roughage in grain products and vegetables.

Wheat is the major grain product eaten in the United States, with wheat flour and other products representing nearly 74 percent of total grain consumption in 1992. However, wheat's share of total grain consumption has declined 7 percentage points since 1980, as rice, corn products, and oats products have gained momentum. Consumption of wheat flour in 1992 was 138 pounds per person, up 25 percent from 1970 (tables 31 and 86).

Consumption increased for other cereal products as well. Per capita use of corn products (corn flour, cornmeal, hominy, grits, and starch) increased 70 percent during the past 12 years, to 22 pounds per capita in 1992. Per capita use of rice and oats products (rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) climbed 79 percent and 130 percent, respectively, from 1980-92. In contrast, consumption of rye flour and barley products (barley flour, pearl barley, and barley malt and malt extract used in food processing) have continued to decline.

Per capita use of durum wheat flour, mainly used in pasta production, more than doubled between 1982 and 1992, to 13 pounds per person. The National Pasta Association estimates that per capita consumption of pasta has increased by nearly 50 percent since 1982, to 19 pounds per person in 1992.

Between 1970 and 1992, consumption of breakfast cereals increased 34 percent to 13.8 pounds per capita (table 32). Consumption of ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook cereal in 1992 was 11.3 pounds and 2.5 pounds, respectively, compared with 8.6 pounds and 1.7 pounds in 1970. Between 1985 and 1989, total per capita consumption of cereals rose 13 percent to 14.5 pounds, with hot cereals (mostly oatmeal, including "instant") rising 39 percent. This is attributed to the quest for increased fiber in the diet, to aggressive advertising and health claims by food processors, and to the convenience of these foods for breakfast. Since 1989, breakfast cereal consumption has fallen by nearly a pound per capita. The decline was due entirely to a 22-percent fall in consumption of ready-to-cook cereal. This is attributed to the publication of a study in 1990 discrediting the value of oat bran in reducing serum cholesterol levels and to increasing competition from convenient alternative breakfast foods, such as bagels and frozen waffles. In addition, cereal prices have risen much faster than the prices for most other foods in the grocery store.

Caloric and Low-Calorie Sweeteners

Total per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners (dry-weight basis)--comprised mainly of sucrose (table sugar made from cane and beets) and corn sweeteners (notably high-fructose corn syrup, called HFCS)--increased 20 pounds, or 14 percent, during 1970-92 (fig. 16) (table 33). In 1992, each American consumed, on average, a record 143 pounds of caloric sweeteners, compared with 123 pounds per person in 1970.

A striking change in the availability of specific sugars has occurred in the past two decades. Sucrose's share in total caloric sweetener consumption dropped from 82 percent in 1972 to 45 percent in 1992. In contrast, corn sweetener's share increased from 17 percent in 1972 to 54 percent in 1992. All other caloric sweeteners, including honey, maple syrup, and molasses, maintained a 1-percent share during the same period.

Per capita use of high-intensity or low-calorie sweeteners (mainly aspartame and saccharin) has tripled since 1981, the year aspartame was introduced to the U.S. market, to a level approaching 25 pounds per year (sugar-sweetness equivalent). This share of the sweetener market has grown from less than 6 percent in 1980 to 15 percent.

Per capita use of sucrose dropped from 84 pounds per person in 1980 to a low of 60 pounds per person in 1986. Since 1986, use of sucrose has increased each year except 1988 and 1991, reaching 64.5 pounds in 1992. Much of the displacement of sucrose by HFCS and aspartame has been in soft drinks. Between 1980 and 1992, beverage manufacturers reduced their use of sucrose from 19 pounds to 1 pound per capita. The uptick in sucrose consumption since 1986 reflects increased use by industrial bakers, confectioners, and breakfast cereal manufacturers and by consumers in urban areas populated by recent immigrants, who are likely baking their native foods from scratch.

Use of corn sweetener (HFCS, glucose, and dextrose) rose from 39 pounds per capita in 1980 (dry basis) to a record 77 pounds in 1992, mainly because of HFCS. Use of HFCS, which is significantly less expensive than sucrose, rose from 18 pounds per person in 1980 to 52 pounds in 1992. In 1992, beverages accounted for 71 percent of total HFCS deliveries for domestic food and beverage use, compared with 36 percent in 1980. Use of HFCS in bakery products and processed foods has jumped higher since 1990. Corn sweeteners became economical as a result of abundant corn supplies and low corn prices. Moreover, sales of byproducts, corn oil and corn gluten feed and meal, made corn sweetener production even less expensive. At the same time, Federal sugar programs maintained high support prices and import quotas on refined sugar. Total corn sweetener use surpassed cane and beet sugar use for the first time in 1985.

Beverages

Between 1972 and 1992, on a per capita basis, a 68-percent rise in consumption of soft drinks and a 24-percent rise in consumption of selected fruit juices more than offset declines in consumption of milk and coffee, down 18 percent and 17 percent, respectively (table 36).

Average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over reached a record high of 43.1 gallons in 1981 but has declined steadily to 37.4 gallons in 1992. Nevertheless, average total use of alcoholic beverages among adults 21 years and over in 1992 is 5 percent higher than in 1970. Between 1970 and 1992, average wine use increased 23 percent, to 2.7 gallons per adult, and average beer use increased 7 percent, to 32.7 gallons per adult. In contrast, average use of distilled spirits declined by a third between 1970 and 1992, to 2 gallons per adult (the same as 1991's 21-year low).

Nutrients

USDA's Human Nutrition Information Service estimates per capita per day levels of food energy and 24 nutrients and food components in the U.S. food supply (table 39). Estimates of the nutrient content of the food supply are derived from data on the amount of food available for consumption and data on the nutrient composition of foods. Nutrient estimates are based on food disappearance data: thus, they represent nutrients in foods available for consumption and not nutrient intakes by individuals.

Per capita estimates exclude nutrients from the inedible parts of foods, such as bones, rinds, and seeds, but include nutrients from parts of foods that are edible but not always eaten, such as the separable fat on meat. Nutrient per capita values do not account for losses that occur during further processing, after food use is measured. Nutrients added commercially through enrichment of flour and cereal products and through fortification of other foods are included.

A number of changes have been made since the last release of nutrient per capita values. The current nutrient estimates more accurately reflect market conditions and incorporate updated food composition values. As a result, nutrient levels may have changed from previously reported values, but general trends are the same. The following summary is a brief review of trends in nutrient levels and their sources between 1970 and 1990.

The level of food energy in the per capita per day food supply increased from 3,300 calories in 1970 to 3,700 calories in 1990. This 12-percent increase reflects higher levels of all three energy-yielding nutrients, fat, carbohydrates, and protein. The proportion of calories from fat decreased from 43 to 40 percent, while the share from carbohydrate increased from 46 to 49 percent. Protein has consistently accounted for about 12 percent of the calories.

Fat increased from 159 grams in 1970 to 165 grams in 1990. Animal sources continued to account for the largest proportion of fat, however, their share declined from 63 to 52 percent while the share from vegetables sources increased from 37 to 48 percent between 1970 and 1990. The 4-percent gain in fat was due to an increase in fat from vegetable sources, reflecting increased use of oils and shortening.

Changes in levels of fatty acids reflect the shift from animal to vegetable sources of fat. Polyunsaturated fatty acids increased 19 percent, from 27 to 32 grams. Saturated fatty acids decreased by 3 percent, while monounsaturated fatty acids showed a slight increase of 2 percent. Cholesterol declined 16 percent from 490 to 410 mg, mostly due to a decline in the use of eggs, red meat, and fluid whole milk.

The level of carbohydrates increased considerably from 383 grams per capita in 1970 to 452 grams in 1990. This 18-percent increase reflects a greater consumption of corn syrup sweeteners and grains, particularly rice.

The increase in protein from 99 to 105 grams was due mostly to greater use of poultry. Greater use of grain products, cheeses, yogurt, and lowfat milks also contributed to the higher protein level.

Several vitamins (A, C, and B12) had lower levels in 1990 than in 1970, while others (thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins E, and B6) had higher levels. Folacin and vitamin B6 levels remained about the same. Vitamin A levels decreased by 5 percent from 1,550 to 1,480 retinol equivalents (RE). However, carotenes, a precursor of vitamin A, increased from 500 to 620 RE. Decreased use of eggs and meats, particularly organ meats, accounted for the decline in vitamin A levels. The gain in carotenes was attributed to the development of varieties of deep-yellow vegetables, which have more carotene than previous varieties. Increased use of broccoli, green peppers and carrots also contributed to the higher levels of carotenes. The higher level of vitamin E reflects increased use of salad and cooking oils. Vitamin C levels were slightly lower, which was accounted for by a decline in the use of noncitrus fruits and various vegetables between 1970 and 1990. Vitamin B12 levels decreased by 16 percent, mostly because meat, especially organ meat, and egg use has dropped.

Even though some of the vitamin levels dropped, the lower values still exceed the recommended dietary allowances for these nutrients. Nutrient levels in the food supply should exceed recommended allowances because further losses from trimming, cooking, plate waste, and spoilage are not accounted for in these values and food is not distributed equally within the population. Per capita values are averages for the population.

Levels of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, and iron have increased by 19, 13, 20, and 21 percent, respectively. An increase in the enrichment levels of flour called for by revised Federal standards was primarily responsible for the increased levels.

Calcium, phosphorous, magnesium, and copper levels increased while zinc and potassium levels were about the same. Increased use of lowfat milks and cheese were primarily responsible for the increased calcium and phosphorous levels. The gain in magnesium levels was accounted for by the increased use of lowfat milks, poultry, and grain products. The increased use of grain, soy, and nut products resulted in the increased copper levels.

Figure 1

Consumer Price Index for all items and food

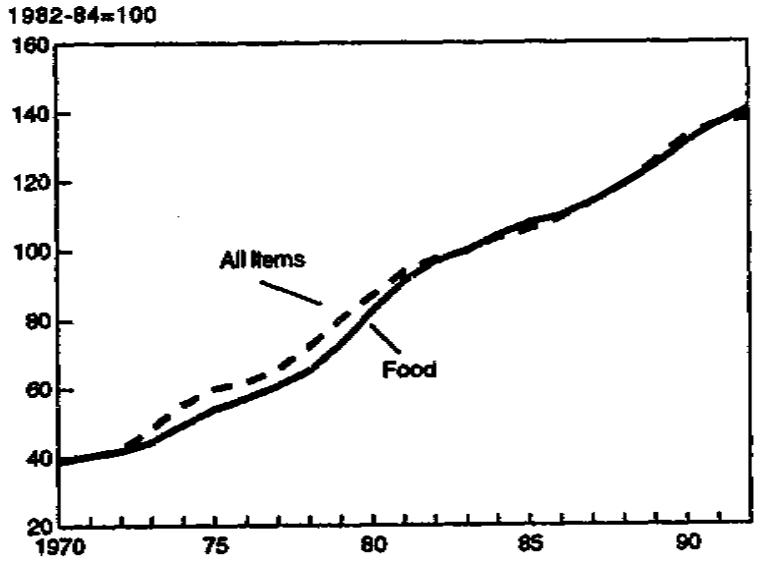


Figure 2

Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home

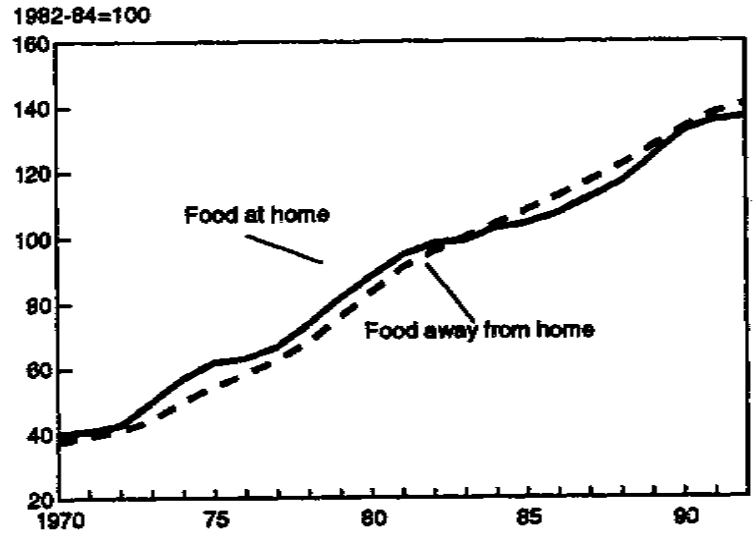


Figure 3

Consumer Price Index for all items and food, annual percentage changes

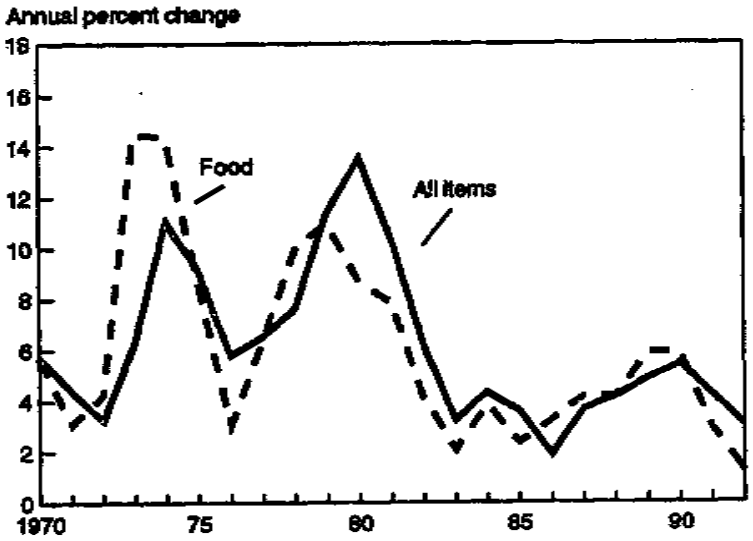


Figure 4

Consumer Price Index, food at home and away from home, annual percentage change

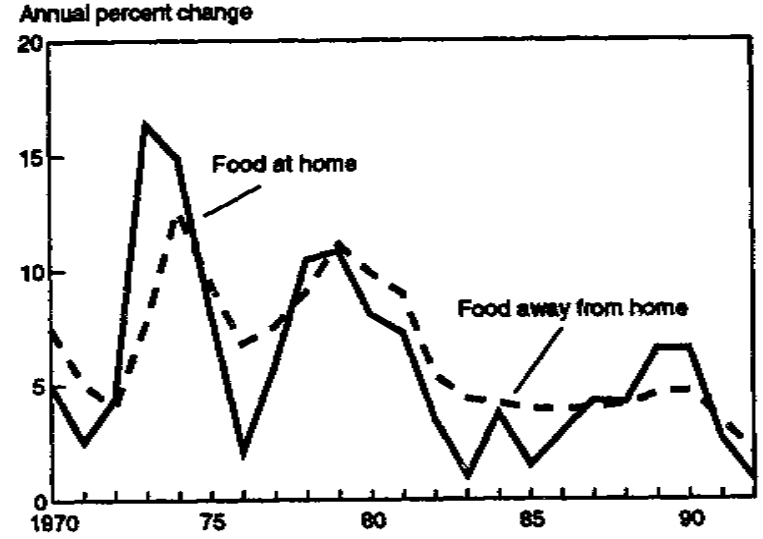
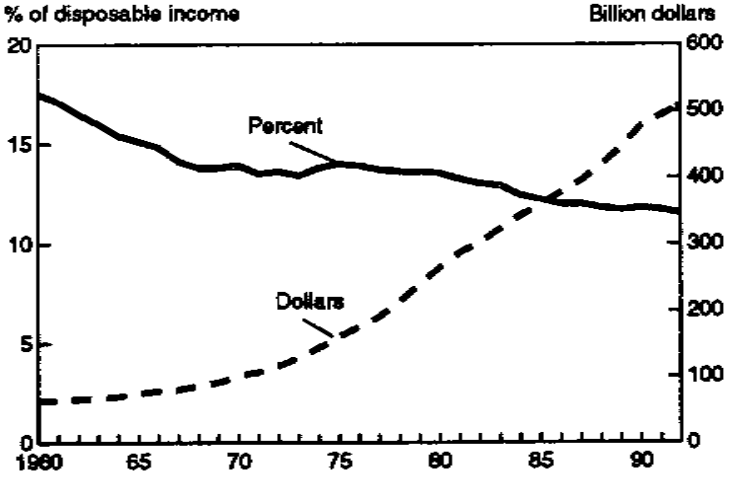


Figure 5

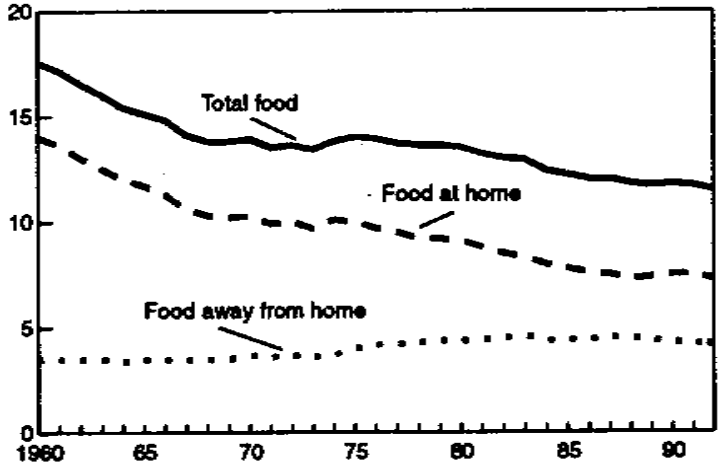
U.S. food expenditures by families and individuals, 1960-92 1/



1/ Total food expenditures have been increasing, yet the percent of income spent for food has been decreasing.

Figure 6

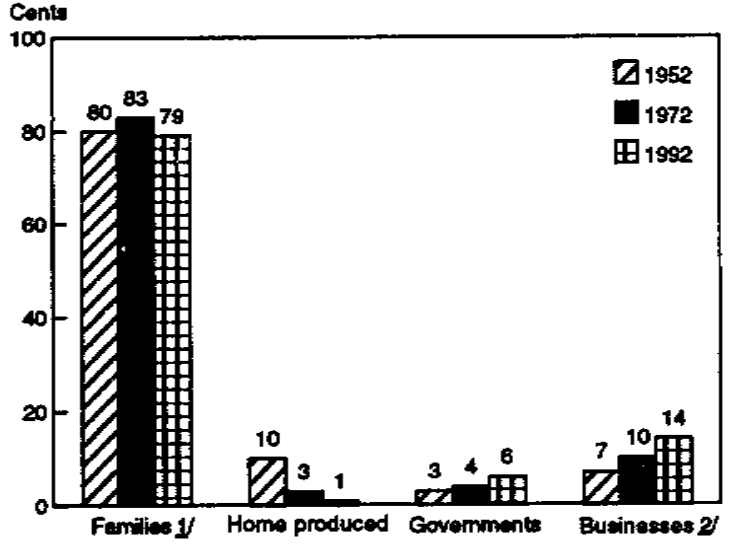
Share of income spent for food 1/



1/ Total food spending by families and individuals declined to 11.5 percent of disposable income in 30 years.

Figure 7

Who pays for food ?



1/ Families and individuals. 2/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Figure 8

Away from home food expenditures

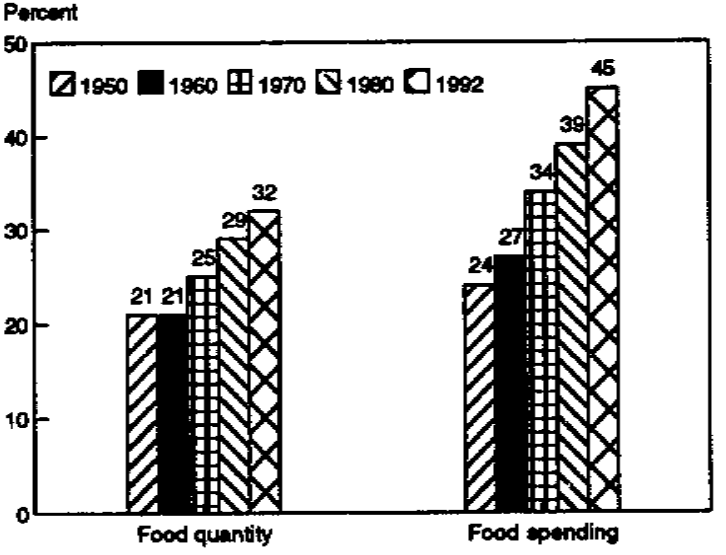
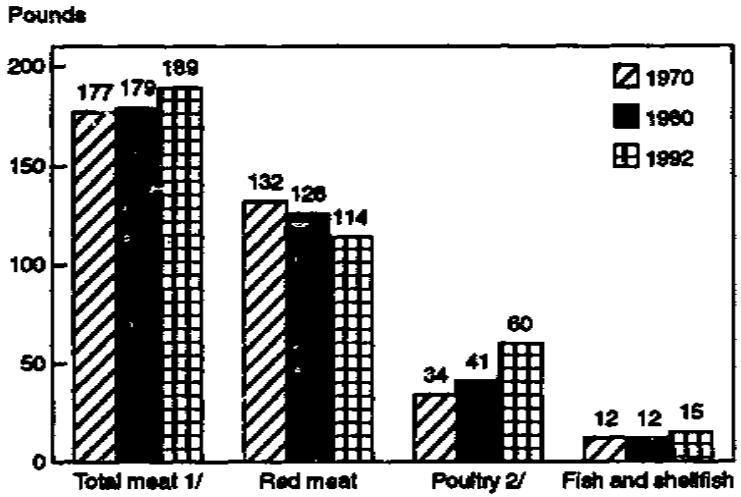


Figure 9

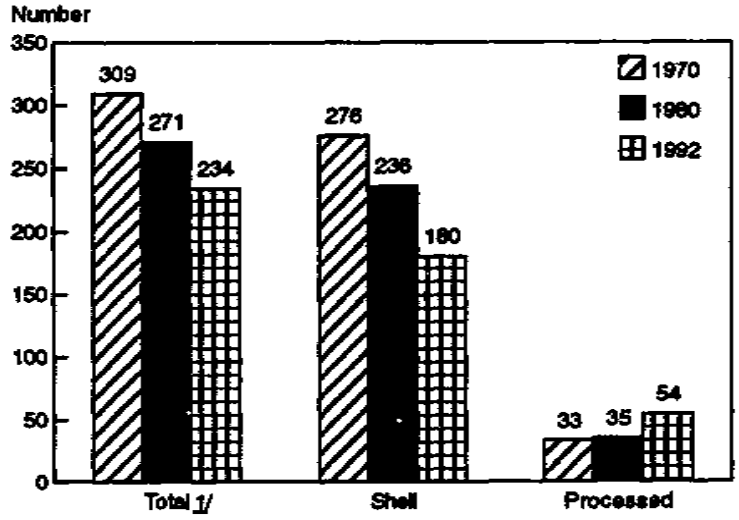
Per capita consumption of meat, poultry, and fish, boneless, trimmed equivalent



1/ Total may not add due to rounding. 2/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets.

Figure 10

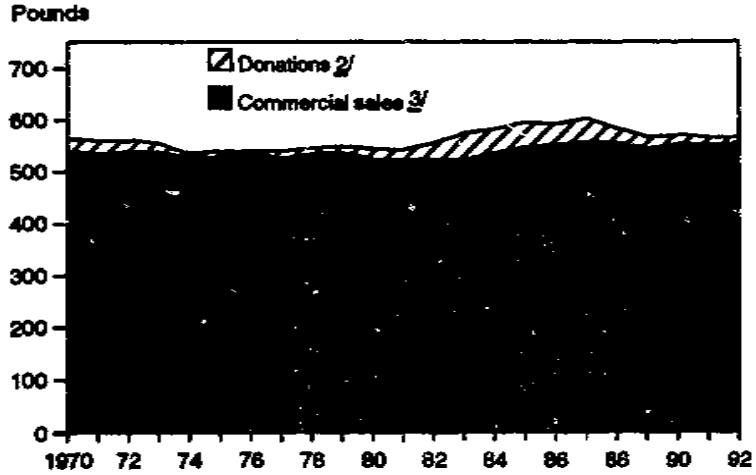
Per capita consumption of eggs



1/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Figure 11

Per capita consumption of all dairy products 1/



1/ Milk-equivalent, milkfat basis.
2/ Includes donated butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, and evaporated milk.
3/ Includes milk produced and consumed on farms.

Figure 12

Per capita consumption of plain fluid milk

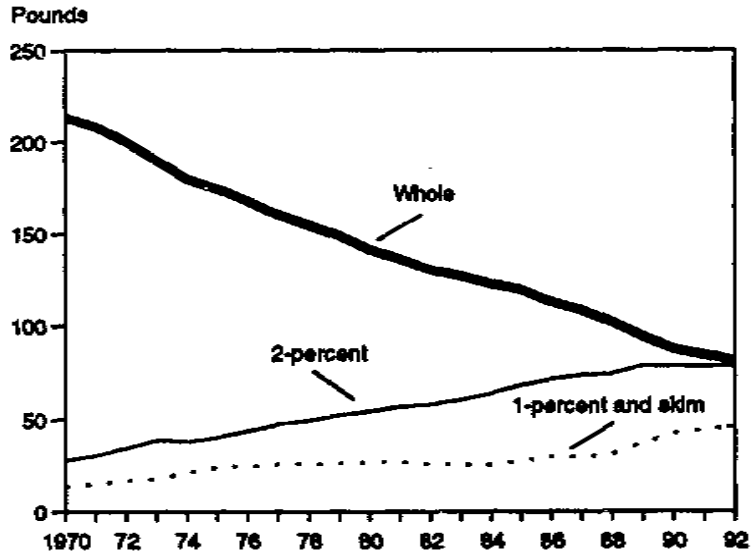
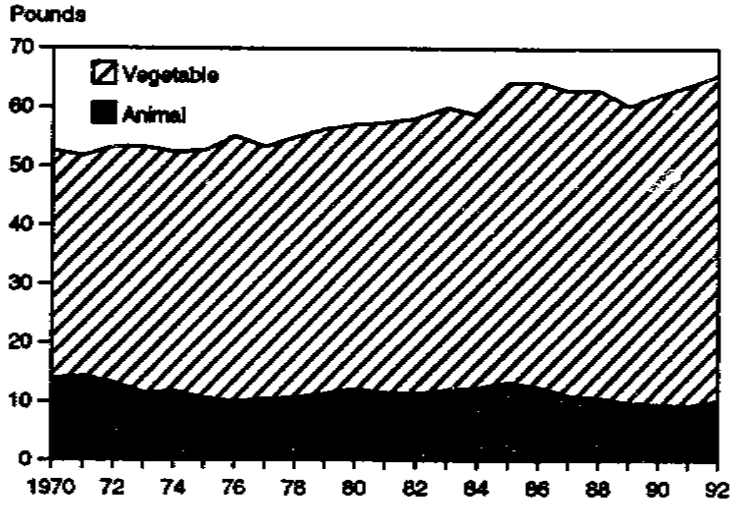


Figure 13

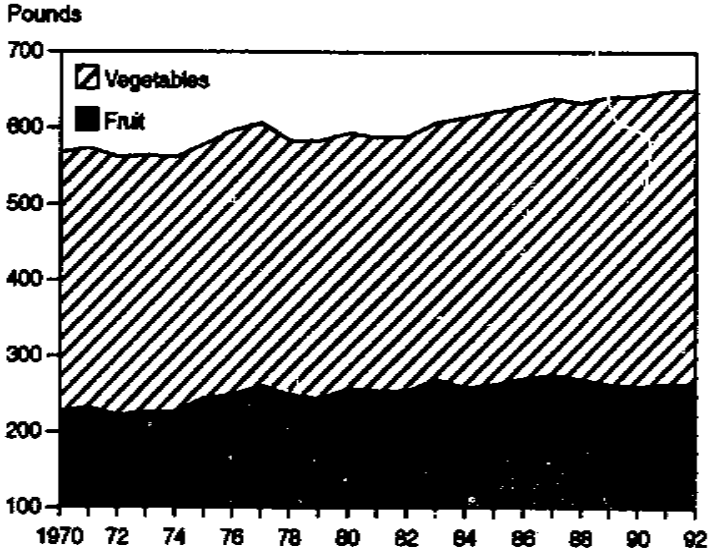
Per capita consumption of food fats and oils 1/



1/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter, margarine, direct use of lard and edible tallow, shortening, salad and cooking oils, and other fats.

Figure 14

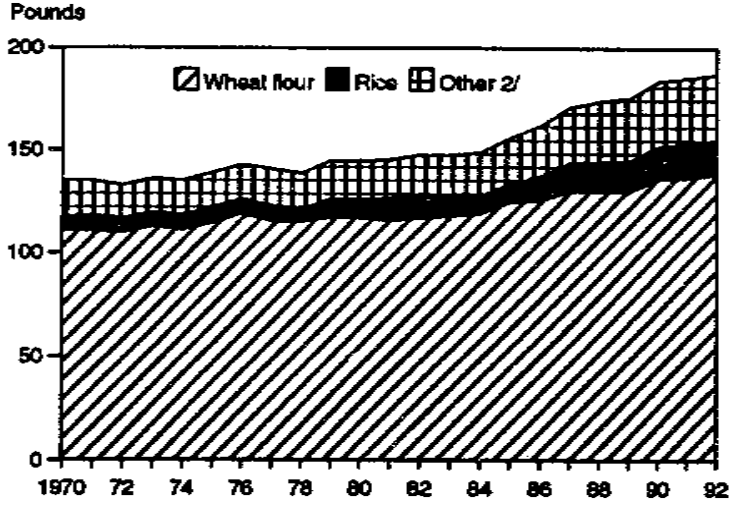
Per capita consumption of fruits and vegetables 1/



1/ Farm-weight equivalent.

Figure 15

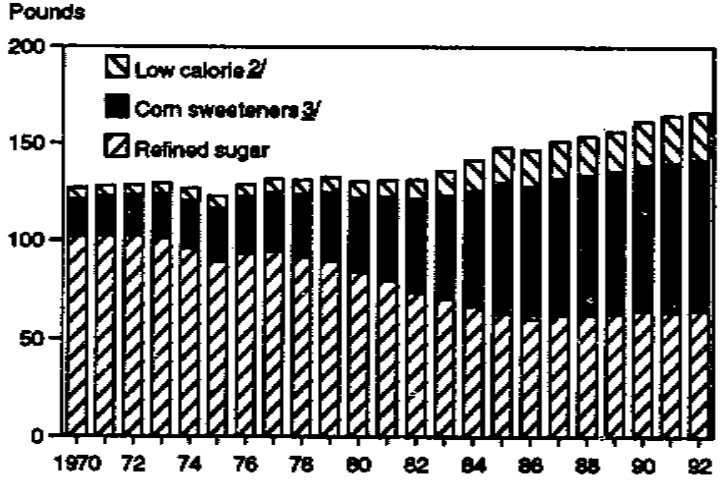
Per capita consumption of grain products 1/



1/ Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and corn sweeteners.
2/ Corn, oats, barley and rye.

Figure 16

Per capita consumption of sweeteners 1/



1/ Excludes small quantities of honey and syrup.
2/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.
3/ Dry basis.

Table 1--Major foods: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Meat, poultry, and fish 2/				Eggs 4/	Dairy products 6/	Fats and oils 7/			Peanuts 8/	Flour and cereal products 9/	Tree nuts 10/
	Red meat 3/ 4/	Poultry 4/	Fish	Total 5/			Animal	Vege-table	Total 5/			
	Pounds											
1970	131.7	33.8	11.7	177.3	39.5	563.8	14.1	38.5	52.6	5.5	135.3	1.7
1971	135.5	34.0	11.5	181.0	39.7	557.9	14.4	37.4	51.8	5.5	134.9	1.9
1972	131.8	35.4	12.5	179.7	38.8	559.6	13.3	40.0	53.4	5.7	132.9	2.0
1973	121.8	33.7	12.7	168.2	37.0	554.8	11.6	41.7	53.3	6.0	136.1	1.8
1974	130.4	33.9	12.1	176.3	36.3	535.0	11.9	40.5	52.4	5.8	135.2	1.6
1975	125.8	32.9	12.1	170.9	35.4	539.1	10.8	41.9	52.6	6.0	138.8	1.9
1976	133.0	35.5	12.9	181.4	34.6	539.7	10.1	45.0	55.1	5.6	142.8	1.9
1977	132.3	35.9	12.6	180.9	34.3	540.2	10.6	42.7	53.3	5.7	140.7	1.7
1978	127.5	37.3	13.4	178.2	34.9	544.3	10.8	44.1	54.9	5.9	138.8	1.7
1979	124.4	40.0	13.0	177.4	35.5	548.2	11.5	44.9	56.4	5.9	144.8	1.7
1980	126.4	40.6	12.4	179.4	34.8	543.2	12.3	44.8	57.2	4.8	144.6	1.8
1981	125.1	41.9	12.6	179.5	34.0	540.6	11.7	45.7	57.4	5.5	145.4	1.9
1982	119.8	42.0	12.4	174.2	33.9	554.6	11.4	46.8	58.3	6.0	147.8	2.1
1983	123.9	42.6	13.3	179.8	33.5	572.9	12.1	47.9	60.0	5.9	147.5	2.2
1984	123.7	43.7	14.1	181.5	33.5	581.9	12.4	46.4	58.9	6.1	148.8	2.3
1985	124.9	45.2	15.0	185.1	32.9	593.7	13.3	50.9	64.3	6.3	156.1	2.3
1986	122.2	47.1	15.4	184.7	32.6	591.5	12.6	51.8	64.4	6.4	162.1	2.2
1987	117.4	50.7	16.1	184.2	32.7	601.2	11.1	51.8	62.9	6.4	170.8	2.2
1988	119.5	51.7	15.1	186.4	31.6	582.9	10.8	52.2	63.0	6.9	173.7	2.3
1989	115.9	53.6	15.6	185.1	30.4	565.2	9.9	50.5	60.4	7.0	175.4	2.4
1990	112.4	55.9	15.0	183.3	30.1	569.7	9.7	52.5	62.2	6.0	183.5	2.6
1991	111.9	58.0	14.8	184.7	30.0	565.2	9.5	54.2	63.8	6.5	185.4	2.3
1992	114.1	60.1	14.7	188.9	30.2	564.6	10.4	55.2	65.6	6.4	187.0	2.4

Year	Selected fruits					Vegetables			Potatoes		Caloric sweet-eners 18/	Coffee
	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Dried	Selected juices 11/	Fresh 12/ 13/	For canning 12/ 14/	For freezing 12/ 15/	Fresh	Frozen		
	Pounds											
1970	76.5	15.8	3.3	2.7	NA	88.1	96.1	16.7	59.3	12.8	122.6	10.4
1971	77.3	16.2	3.7	2.6	46.9	87.6	103.3	16.6	53.8	13.9	124.3	9.9
1972	71.7	14.6	3.6	2.1	48.0	88.8	100.0	16.6	55.5	14.3	124.9	10.3
1973	74.4	15.5	3.5	2.7	52.1	90.6	93.3	17.8	50.3	16.4	125.6	10.0
1974	75.3	15.4	2.8	2.4	51.1	89.7	94.4	17.1	47.4	17.3	121.9	9.6
1975	81.1	14.3	3.2	2.7	55.8	88.6	93.5	16.9	50.5	18.6	117.9	9.2
1976	79.9	14.6	3.1	2.6	54.5	91.0	98.6	17.1	47.5	20.9	124.0	9.4
1977	77.6	15.3	3.2	2.5	55.7	91.3	96.9	18.3	48.1	21.1	126.3	7.0
1978	80.4	15.3	3.3	2.2	57.3	89.8	91.8	17.2	44.1	21.3	125.7	7.9
1979	78.3	15.5	2.7	2.4	59.4	91.1	95.8	18.0	47.3	19.3	126.7	8.6
1980	83.9	15.0	3.1	2.3	64.3	92.5	98.6	17.1	49.0	17.7	123.9	7.7
1981	81.5	12.9	2.9	2.5	61.1	90.8	92.9	17.5	44.0	20.7	124.1	7.5
1982	82.4	13.9	3.0	2.6	58.4	95.2	91.3	16.1	45.2	19.3	123.2	7.4
1983	87.3	12.8	2.9	2.7	69.9	93.2	92.3	17.0	47.8	19.8	124.3	7.5
1984	85.5	12.3	3.1	3.0	57.8	99.5	96.4	19.8	48.4	21.8	127.0	7.6
1985	83.5	12.7	3.3	2.9	66.4	103.0	95.1	19.6	44.5	22.7	131.3	7.8
1986	89.7	12.9	3.6	2.7	65.1	100.5	95.6	18.5	46.9	23.1	129.6	7.8
1987	93.9	13.6	3.9	3.1	69.9	107.0	95.1	19.3	46.0	23.9	133.7	7.6
1988	93.6	13.3	3.8	3.3	64.7	111.5	91.2	21.1	47.6	21.7	135.1	7.3
1989	93.1	13.3	4.6	3.2	67.0	115.5	98.7	20.7	48.0	23.4	137.3	7.5
1990	88.9	13.5	4.3	3.6	59.6	113.3	101.7	20.5	44.1	25.1	140.7	7.7
1991	86.6	12.3	3.9	3.1	63.9	110.4	103.4	21.6	45.0	25.5	141.7	7.8
1992	96.3	14.4	4.7	3.2	59.6	109.3	106.3	20.8	46.6	25.9	143.3	7.9

1/ Data are on a retail-weight basis unless otherwise indicated. Final consumer products from a combination of primary food groups, such as bakery products, are measured and reported in the form of their primary ingredients, such as flour, shortening, and eggs. 2/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 3/ Excludes edible offals. 4/ Excludes shipments to the U.S. territories. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Milk equivalent, milkfat basis. Includes butter. 7/ Fat-content basis. Includes butter. 8/ Kernel basis. 9/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages, fuel, and sweeteners. 10/ Shelled basis. 11/ Single-strength basis. 12/ Farm weight. 13/ Includes artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, head lettuce, romaine and leaf lettuce, onions, bell peppers, radishes, spinach, and tomatoes. 14/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, chili peppers, spinach, and processed tomato products. 15/ Includes asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables. 16/ Dry basis.

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods, 1/

Item	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990	1991	1992
				Pounds			
Meat, poultry, and fish 2/ 3/	176.5	177.7	178.9	185.1	183.3	184.7	188.9
Red meats 2/ 4/ 5/	130.2	128.6	123.8	120.0	112.4	111.9	114.1
Beef	79.1	82.8	73.1	70.5	64.0	63.1	62.8
Veal	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
Pork	47.6	42.4	48.3	47.1	46.4	46.9	49.5
Lamb and mutton	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Poultry 2/ 5/	34.1	36.3	42.2	49.7	55.9	58.0	60.1
Chicken	27.4	29.4	33.7	38.4	42.1	43.9	45.9
Turkey	6.7	6.9	8.4	11.3	13.8	14.1	14.2
Fish and shellfish 2/ 6/	12.1	12.8	13.0	15.4	15.0	14.8	14.7
Fresh and frozen	7.0	7.8	8.1	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.8
Canned	4.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6
Cured	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Eggs 5/	38.3	34.9	33.9	32.0	30.1	30.0	30.2
All dairy products, including butter 7/	554.2	542.3	558.6	586.9	589.7	585.2	584.6
Fluid milk and cream	270.7	256.7	239.3	238.2	233.4	233.1	230.8
Fluid milk products	265.6	251.3	233.3	230.7	225.8	225.4	222.8
Beverage milks	264.3	249.0	230.4	226.3	221.7	221.2	218.5
Plain	249.6	233.8	216.8	212.3	208.8	208.3	205.8
Whole	198.6	181.6	131.7	107.6	87.6	84.7	81.4
2 percent fat	34.2	46.8	59.0	73.6	78.4	78.9	78.4
1 percent fat	4.2	13.8	15.1	15.8	19.9	20.8	21.0
Skim	12.8	11.6	11.1	15.3	22.9	23.9	25.0
Flavored	9.3	10.7	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.6
Whole	6.6	6.3	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.7
Lowfat and skim	2.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9
Buttermilk	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.2
Yogurt	1.2	2.3	2.9	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3
Fluid cream products	5.2	5.4	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0
Cheese 2/ 8/	12.9	16.0	19.5	23.5	24.6	25.0	26.0
American 9/	7.7	9.1	10.9	11.8	11.1	11.1	11.3
Other 10/	5.2	6.9	8.6	11.6	13.5	14.0	14.6
Frozen dairy products 11/	28.1	27.5	26.7	28.1	28.4	29.3	29.2
Ice cream	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	15.8	16.3	16.4
Ice milk	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.1
Sherbet	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
Condensed and evaporated milk 2/	10.7	8.1	7.1	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.5
Skim milk	4.5	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2
Canned whole milk	5.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Bulk whole milk	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
Nonfat dry milk	4.9	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.7
Fats and oils, fat content 2/ 12/	52.7	54.5	58.3	63.0	62.2	63.8	65.6
Vegetable fat	39.6	43.7	46.3	51.4	52.5	54.2	55.2
Animal fat	13.1	10.8	12.0	11.6	9.7	9.5	10.4
Fats and oils, product weight 2/	55.9	57.5	61.4	66.1	65.3	66.7	68.6
Butter	5.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2
Margarine	11.0	11.4	10.8	10.6	10.9	10.6	11.0
Lard (direct use) 13/	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7
Edible tallow (direct use) 13/	NA	NA	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.4	2.4
Shortening	17.2	17.8	19.0	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.4
Salad and cooking oils	18.7	19.5	21.7	24.6	24.2	25.2	25.8
Other edible fats and oils 14/	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 2--Selected items: Average annual per capita consumption, selected periods, 1/--continued

Item	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990	1991	1992
				Pounds			
Fresh fruit 2/	93.3	96.6	102.8	113.2	111.2	107.8	117.1
Citrus	26.9	25.7	23.8	22.9	20.6	18.4	23.5
Noncitrus 2/	48.2	53.8	60.3	67.9	68.2	68.3	71.8
Apples	15.6	16.9	17.3	18.7	19.0	17.5	18.5
Other noncitrus	32.5	36.9	43.0	49.2	49.3	50.7	53.3
Melons	18.2	17.3	18.7	22.4	22.4	21.2	21.8
Frozen fruit	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.7
Dried fruit	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.8
Canned fruit	15.5	15.0	13.4	13.2	13.5	12.3	14.4
Selected fruit juices 15/	49.5	56.5	62.3	66.6	59.6	63.8	59.6
Selected commercial fresh vegetables 16/	81.9	83.1	86.7	98.8	104.2	101.4	100.5
Processed vegetables (farm weight) 2/ 17/	115.6	114.2	113.4	116.5	124.3	126.8	128.6
Vegetables for canning 2/	97.4	95.3	94.7	95.1	101.7	103.4	106.3
Tomatoes for processing 18/	63.0	62.7	62.5	64.5	70.2	71.4	73.3
Other vegetables for canning 19/	34.4	32.6	32.2	30.6	31.5	32.0	33.0
Vegetables for freezing 20/	17.0	17.5	17.5	19.8	20.5	21.6	20.6
Mushrooms	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8
Fresh potatoes	53.3	47.5	48.5	46.6	44.1	45.0	46.8
Frozen potatoes	14.9	20.2	19.8	23.0	25.1	25.5	25.9
Sweetpotatoes (farm weight)	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.3
Dry edible beans (farm weight)	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.5
Dry edible peas (farm weight)	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tree nuts (shelled basis)	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4
Peanuts (kernel basis)	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.4
Flour and cereal products 2/	134.9	141.2	146.8	167.6	183.5	185.4	187.0
Wheat flour	111.0	116.3	117.3	128.0	135.8	136.5	138.3
Rye flour	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rice (milled basis)	7.2	7.4	10.1	12.8	16.2	16.8	16.8
Corn products 21/	10.2	11.8	14.1	20.2	21.7	21.8	21.9
Oat products 22/	4.4	3.9	3.6	5.0	8.2	8.6	8.5
Barley products 23/	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Coffee (gallons)	33.1	29.0	26.4	26.7	27.1	27.4	27.8
Tea (gallons)	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.0
Cocoa (chocolate liquor equivalent)	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.6
Total sweeteners 2/ 24/	129.2	130.7	135.3	152.6	162.9	166.0	NA
Caloric sweeteners 2/ 24/	123.8	124.1	124.5	133.4	140.7	141.7	143.3
Refined sugar	100.5	91.5	74.7	62.0	64.4	63.7	64.5
Corn sweeteners	21.9	31.2	48.5	70.0	74.9	76.6	77.4
Low-calorie sweeteners 25/	5.4	6.6	10.8	19.2	22.2	24.3	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Retail-weight equivalent unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Total may not add due to rounding. 3/ Boneless, trimmed equivalent. 4/ Excludes game meat and edible offals. 5/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories. 6/ Excludes game fish. 7/ Milk equivalent, milk-fat basis. Items shown separately are product-weight basis. 8/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American, cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 9/ Cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. 10/ Italian cheeses and such miscellaneous cheeses as Swiss, Gouda, blue, and cream cheese. 11/ Includes mellorine and nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 12/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight. 13/ Direct use excludes use in margarine and shortening. 14/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 15/ Single-strength equivalent. 16/ Artichokes, asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, escarole/endive, garlic, head lettuce, romaine and leaf lettuce, onions, bell peppers, radishes, spinach, and tomatoes. 17/ Includes dehydrated onions. 18/ Includes use in such tomato products as ketchup, tomato sauce, and canned tomatoes. 19/ Asparagus, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickling, green peas, chili peppers, spinach, and tomatoes. 20/ Asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, spinach, and miscellaneous vegetables. 21/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and cornstarch; excludes corn sweeteners. 22/ Oatmeal, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 23/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 24/ Includes honey and edible syrups. 25/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent.

Table 3--Conversion factors used to obtain retail weight from primary weight 1/

Item	Primary weight basis 2/	Factor used	Item	Primary weight basis 2/	Factor used
Red meats:			Fresh fruits:		
Beef	Carcass	3/	Citrus--		
Veal	do.	0.83	Oranges	Farm	0.87
Lamb and mutton	do.	0.89	Tangerines	do.	0.93
Pork, excluding lard	do.	4/	Tangelos	do.	0.98
			Grapefruits	do.	0.97
Young chicken (broilers)	Ready to cook	5/	Lemons	do.	0.96
			Limes	do.	0.95
Fish and shellfish:			Other fresh fruits--		
Fresh and frozen	Edible 6/	1.00	Apples	do.	0.98
Canned	Canned	1.00	Apricots	do.	0.91
Cured	Cured	1.00	Avocados	do.	0.94
			Bananas	do.	1.00
Eggs	Farm	7/	Cherries	do.	0.92
			Cranberries	do.	0.96
Dairy products:			Figs	do.	0.91
Fluid milk and cream	Fluid	1.00	Grapes	do.	0.91
			Nectarines	do.	0.95
			Peaches	do.	0.94
Fats and oils:			Pears	do.	0.95
Butter	Processed	1.00	Pineapples	do.	0.95
Lard	do.	1.00	Plums and prunes	do.	0.95
Margarine	do.	1.00	Strawberries	do.	0.92
Shortening	do.	1.00	Canned fruits and		
Salad and cooking oil	do.	1.00	juices	Canned	1.00
			Dried fruits	Packed	1.00
Cane and beet sugar	Raw	0.94	Frozen fruits	do.	1.00
			Cantaloups	Farm	0.92
Peanuts, kernel basis	Shelled	1.00	Watermelons	do.	0.90
Grain products:			Fresh vegetables:		
Wheat flour	Milled, processed	1.00	Dark green and		
Rye flour	Grain equivalent	0.80	deep yellow--		
Rice	Rough basis	8/	Broccoli	do.	0.92
Corn products 9/	Milled, processed	1.00	Carrots	do.	0.97
Oat products 10/ 11/	Grain equivalent	0.60	Escarole	do.	0.93
Barley products 11/ 12/	Grain equivalent	0.53	Peppers	do.	0.92
			Spinach	do.	0.88
Coffee:			Tomatoes	do.	0.95
Regular	Green bean, roasted	0.84	Other fresh vegetables:		
Instant	do.	13/	Artichokes	do.	0.93
			Asparagus	do.	0.91
			Lima beans	do.	0.92
Tea	Leaf equivalent	1.00	Snap beans	do.	0.94
			Cabbage	do.	0.93
Cocoa beans	Beans 14/	0.80	Cauliflower	do.	0.92
			Celery	do.	0.93
Potatoes:			Corn	do.	0.92
Fresh	Farm	0.96	Cucumbers	do.	0.92
Frozen	do.	15/	Eggplant	do.	0.90
Canned	do.	0.636	Garlic	do.	0.81
Chips and shoestrings	do.	0.245	Lettuce	do.	0.93
Dehydrated	do.	0.14	Onions	do.	0.94

1/ These factors, which were based on information from various sources, were first assembled during World War II. Later, they were published in Conversion Factors and Weights and Measures for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, SB-362, ERS, USDA, June 1965. Revisions of this publication (SB-616 and AH-697) were published by USDA in March 1979 and June 1992, respectively. Current revisions were based on special industry surveys and appraisals by commodity specialists. 2/ The points in the marketing system at which primary data are obtained. 3/ Factor of 0.74 used from 1962-85, 0.73 in 1986, 0.71 in 1987, and 0.705 in 1988-90, and .70 in 1991-92. 4/ Conversion factors for the pork retail weight series for 1955-90 were revised in the January 1991 Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report (LPS-45, ERS, USDA). These new factors are in table 43. The 1989 factor of 0.776 will be used until the next periodical revision. 5/ The conversion factor changes in relation to the proportion of ready- to-cook product moving out of the human consumption channel to the pet food or rendering industries. The factor changes from 1.00 in 1979 to 0.877 in 1992 and will continue to be updated periodically. 6/ Excludes such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. 7/ Factor of 0.975 used in 1960; thereafter, it was increased 0.003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990. 8/ Factor (rice milling rate) estimated each marketing year based on quality of crop (see table 86). 9/ Corn flour, meal, hominy, grits, and corn starch. 10/ Rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereal, oat flour, and oat bran. 11/ This factor is a composite; each item in the group has its own factor. 12/ Barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in foods, such as crackers. 13/ Factor of 0.333 used for 1963-73 and 0.40 used for 1974 and later. 14/ Chocolate liquor equivalent (53-percent fat content). 15/ Factor of 0.41 used in 1966; thereafter, it was increased 0.01 per year until 0.50 was reached in 1975.

Table 4--Red meat (carcass weight) and poultry (ready-to-cook weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Red meat (carcass) 2/					Poultry (ready-to-cook) 3/			Total 4/
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total 4/	Chicken	Turkey	Total 4/	
	Pounds								
1970	114.1	3.0	72.1	3.2	192.4	40.1	8.1	48.2	240.6
1971	113.1	2.7	78.5	3.1	197.5	40.1	8.4	48.5	246.0
1972	115.0	2.3	70.8	3.3	191.4	41.5	9.0	50.5	241.9
1973	108.6	1.8	63.2	2.6	176.2	39.7	8.4	48.2	224.4
1974	115.5	2.3	68.2	2.3	188.3	39.6	8.7	48.3	236.6
1975	118.9	4.1	56.0	2.0	181.1	38.8	8.3	47.1	228.1
1976	127.2	4.0	58.0	1.8	191.0	41.9	8.9	50.8	241.7
1977	123.7	3.8	60.5	1.7	189.7	42.7	8.7	51.5	241.1
1978	117.7	2.9	60.2	1.5	182.4	44.8	8.7	53.5	235.9
1979	105.3	2.0	68.7	1.5	177.5	48.3	9.2	57.5	235.0
1980	103.3	1.8	73.3	1.5	179.9	48.4	10.2	58.7	238.5
1981	104.3	2.0	69.8	1.6	177.6	50.4	10.6	61.0	238.6
1982	103.9	2.0	62.6	1.7	170.1	51.5	10.6	62.0	232.1
1983	106.1	2.0	66.0	1.7	175.7	52.6	11.0	63.6	239.4
1984	105.8	2.1	65.5	1.7	175.1	54.5	11.0	65.5	240.6
1985	106.8	2.2	66.0	1.6	176.7	56.3	11.6	67.9	244.6
1986	107.8	2.3	62.3	1.6	174.0	58.1	12.9	71.0	245.0
1987	103.8	1.8	62.7	1.5	169.8	61.9	14.7	76.7	246.5
1988	102.8	1.7	67.0	1.6	173.1	63.8	15.7	79.5	252.5
1989	98.1	1.4	66.4	1.6	167.6	67.5	16.6	84.1	251.7
1990	95.9	1.3	63.7	1.7	162.6	70.4	17.5	87.9	250.5
1991	95.2	1.2	64.4	1.6	162.3	73.5	17.9	91.4	253.7
1992 P	94.7	1.2	67.9	1.5	165.3	76.9	17.9	94.8	260.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables (tables 40-44 and 49-52). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the residents of the U.S. territories. 2/ Beef-carcass-weight is the weight of the chilled hanging carcass, which includes the kidney and attached internal fat [kidney, pelvic, and heart fat (KPH)] but not head, feet, and unattached internal organs. Definitions of carcass weight for other red meats differ slightly. 3/ Ready-to-cook poultry weight is the entire dressed bird, which includes bones, skin, fat, liver, heart, gizzard, and neck. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 5--Red meat and chicken (retail cut equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Red meat 2/					Chicken		
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total 3/	Young chicken	Other chicken	Total 3/
	Pounds							
1970	84.4	2.5	55.2	2.9	144.9	36.5	3.6	40.1
1971	83.7	2.3	60.2	2.8	148.9	36.3	3.8	40.1
1972	85.1	1.9	54.3	2.9	144.2	37.9	3.6	41.5
1973	80.4	1.5	48.5	2.4	132.8	36.6	3.1	39.7
1974	85.5	1.9	52.4	2.0	141.9	36.5	3.1	39.6
1975	88.0	3.4	43.1	1.8	136.3	36.0	2.8	38.8
1976	94.1	3.3	44.7	1.6	143.7	39.4	2.5	41.9
1977	91.5	3.2	46.7	1.5	142.9	40.1	2.6	42.7
1978	87.1	2.4	46.5	1.4	137.5	42.5	2.3	44.8
1979	77.9	1.7	53.2	1.3	134.1	46.1	2.2	48.3
1980	76.4	1.5	56.8	1.4	136.1	45.9	2.1	48.0
1981	77.2	1.5	54.2	1.4	134.4	47.0	2.6	49.5
1982	76.9	1.7	48.6	1.5	128.6	47.3	2.5	49.7
1983	78.5	1.6	51.3	1.5	133.0	47.7	2.3	50.0
1984	78.3	1.8	51.0	1.5	132.6	49.7	2.0	51.7
1985	79.1	1.9	51.5	1.4	133.8	51.5	1.9	53.4
1986	78.7	1.9	48.6	1.4	130.5	52.6	2.0	54.6
1987	73.7	1.5	48.8	1.3	125.3	55.8	2.0	57.8
1988	72.5	1.4	52.1	1.4	127.3	55.9	2.1	57.9
1989	69.2	1.2	51.5	1.5	123.4	58.1	1.6	59.7
1990	67.6	1.1	49.4	1.5	119.6	60.4	1.6	62.0
1991	66.6	1.0	50.0	1.4	119.0	63.0	1.4	64.5
1992 P	66.3	1.0	52.7	1.4	121.3	66.1	1.3	67.5

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes processed meats and poultry on a fresh basis. Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in commodity supply and utilization tables (tables 40-43 and 49-53). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the residents of the U.S. territories. Comparable data on retail-weight equivalent of turkey are not yet available. To compare turkey consumption and red meat consumption, use carcass and ready-to-cook (table 4) or boneless equivalent (table 6). 2/ Skeletal meats; excludes edible offals. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 6--Red meat, poultry, and fish (boneless, trimmed equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Red meat					Poultry 2/			Fish and shellfish	Total red meat, poultry, and fish 3/
	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb and mutton	Total 3/	Chicken 4/	Turkey	Total 3/		
	Pounds									
1970	79.6	2.0	48.0	2.1	131.7	27.4	6.4	33.8	11.7	177.3
1971	79.0	1.9	52.6	2.1	135.5	27.4	6.6	34.0	11.5	181.0
1972	80.3	1.6	47.8	2.2	131.8	28.3	7.1	35.4	12.5	179.7
1973	75.8	1.2	43.0	1.7	121.8	27.1	6.6	33.7	12.7	168.2
1974	80.6	1.6	46.7	1.5	130.4	27.0	6.8	33.8	12.1	176.3
1975	83.0	2.8	38.7	1.3	125.8	26.4	6.5	32.9	12.1	170.9
1976	88.8	2.7	40.3	1.2	133.0	28.5	7.0	35.5	12.9	181.4
1977	86.3	2.6	42.3	1.1	132.3	29.0	6.9	35.9	12.6	180.9
1978	82.2	2.0	42.3	1.0	127.5	30.4	6.9	37.3	13.4	178.2
1979	73.5	1.4	48.6	1.0	124.4	32.7	7.3	40.0	13.0	177.4
1980	72.1	1.3	52.1	1.0	126.4	32.5	8.1	40.6	12.4	179.4
1981	72.8	1.3	49.9	1.0	125.1	33.5	8.3	41.9	12.6	179.5
1982	72.5	1.4	44.9	1.1	119.8	33.7	8.3	42.0	12.4	174.2
1983	74.1	1.4	47.4	1.1	123.9	33.9	8.7	42.6	13.3	179.8
1984	73.9	1.5	47.2	1.1	123.7	35.0	8.7	43.7	14.1	181.5
1985	74.6	1.5	47.7	1.1	124.9	36.1	9.1	45.2	15.0	185.1
1986	74.4	1.6	45.2	1.0	122.2	37.0	10.2	47.1	15.4	184.7
1987	69.6	1.3	45.6	1.0	117.4	39.1	11.6	50.7	16.1	184.2
1988	68.6	1.1	48.8	1.0	119.5	39.3	12.4	51.7	15.1	186.4
1989	65.4	1.0	48.4	1.1	115.9	40.5	13.1	53.6	15.6	185.1
1990	64.0	0.9	46.4	1.1	112.4	42.1	13.8	55.9	15.0	183.3
1991	63.1	0.8	46.9	1.0	111.9	43.9	14.1	58.0	14.8	184.7
1992 P	62.8	0.8	49.5	1.0	114.1	45.9	14.2	60.1	14.7	188.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories. Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. Boneless equivalent for red meat derived from carcass weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 40-43. Boneless equivalent for chicken and turkey derived from ready-to-cook weight, using conversion factors shown in tables 49-52. Boneless equivalent, or edible weight, for fish is calculated by the U.S. Department of Commerce (see table 7). 2/ Includes skin, neck meat, and giblets. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Excludes amount of ready-to-cook chicken going to pet food as well as some water leakage that occurs when chicken is cut up before packaging.

Table 7--Fishery products (edible weight): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Fresh and frozen			Canned						Cured	Total 2/
	Fish	Shellfish	Total 2/	Salmon	Sardines (pilchards and herring)	Tuna	Shellfish	Other	Total 2/		
					Pounds						
1970	4.5	2.4	6.9	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	0.4	4.4	0.4	11.7
1971	4.3	2.4	6.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.5	11.5
1972	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.4	4.9	0.4	12.5
1973	5.2	2.2	7.4	0.4	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.5	5.0	0.4	12.7
1974	4.4	2.5	6.9	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.4	4.7	0.5	12.1
1975	5.0	2.5	7.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.4	12.1
1976	5.6	2.6	8.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	4.2	0.5	12.9
1977	5.1	2.6	7.7	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.6	0.4	4.5	0.4	12.6
1978	5.7	2.4	8.1	0.6	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.3	5.0	0.4	13.4
1979	5.5	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.3	4.8	0.4	13.0
1980	5.4	2.5	7.8	0.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	0.1	4.3	0.3	12.4
1981	4.9	2.9	7.7	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.3	4.6	0.3	12.6
1982	5.1	2.8	7.8	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	0.3	12.4
1983	5.4	3.0	8.3	0.5	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.3	13.3
1984	5.6	3.4	8.9	0.6	0.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	4.9	0.3	14.1
1985	6.2	3.6	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.3	0.5	0.4	5.0	0.3	15.0
1986	6.1	3.7	9.7	0.5	0.3	3.6	0.5	0.5	5.4	0.3	15.4
1987	6.9	3.8	10.6	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.5	0.5	5.2	0.3	16.1
1988	6.1	3.9	10.0	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	4.9	0.3	15.1
1989	6.6	3.6	10.2	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.4	0.2	5.1	0.3	15.6
1990	6.0	3.6	9.6	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.3	15.0
1991	5.9	3.8	9.6	0.5	0.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	4.9	0.3	14.8
1992	6.0	3.9	9.8	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.3	0.1	4.6	0.3	14.7

1/ The figures are calculated on the basis of raw edible meat, that is, excluding such offals as bones, viscera, and shells. Excludes game fish consumption. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. Computed by ERS from data provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 8--Fish and shellfish: Per capita consumption by selected country, 1988-90 annual average 1/

Country	Live-weight equivalent	Country	Live-weight equivalent
	Pounds		Pounds
North America:		Near East:	
Greenland	176.8	United Arab Emirates	58.0
Canada	53.6	Oman	52.2
United States	47.0	Israel	45.4
Mexico	24.3	Bahrain	43.2
		Cyprus	32.2
Caribbean:		Kuwait	20.1
Antigua	101.4		
Bermuda	99.9	Far East:	
St. Christopher-Nevis	99.4	Maldives	293.4
Guadeloupe	95.7	Japan	158.7
Martinique	92.8	Hong Kong	117.9
Aruba	89.7	Republic of Korea	104.9
Barbados	67.0	North Korea	97.4
Netherland Antilles	60.2	Taiwan	86.2
Cayman Islands	58.4	Philippines	76.3
British Virgin Islands	57.3	Singapore	64.6
Grenada	56.2	Brunei	63.9
Bahamas	45.0	Malaysia	60.6
Cuba	43.7	Macao	55.6
Jamaica	40.1	Thailand	45.6
		Burma	33.7
Latin America:		Africa:	
French Guiana	91.5	St. Helena	194.7
Guyana	91.0	Seychelles	127.2
Peru	60.0	Congo (Brazaville)	78.7
Chile	52.9	Sao Tome	71.0
Panama	33.7	Gabon	68.8
Venezuela	31.1	Ghana	58.2
		Senegal	53.8
Europe:		Reunion	53.4
Iceland	203.0	Angola	51.4
Faeroe Island	187.8	Equatorial Guinea	42.1
Portugal	132.7	Mauritius	42.1
Norway	90.6	Gambia	39.2
Spain	83.8	Ivory Coast	34.2
Finland	67.5		
Former USSR	61.1	Oceania:	
Sweden	59.3	Solomon Islands	131.8
Denmark	46.7	Fiji	98.3
Malta	44.8	French Polynesia	79.4
Italy	44.3	Vanuatu	67.0
United Kingdom	43.9	New Zealand	63.7
Greece	42.1	Tonga	61.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	41.4	Papua New Guinea	50.3
Ireland	35.1	Western Samoa	47.8
France	31.1	New Caledonia	47.2
Poland	27.3	Australia	41.4

1/ Data for most countries are tentative. Aquatic plants included where applicable.

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1991, Vol. 73, Rome.

Table 9--Red meat and poultry: Per capita consumption, selected periods, by 10 leading countries in 1992 1/

Country and item	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990	1991	1992
			Pounds			
Beef and veal:						
Argentina	189	169	172	152	155	152
Uruguay	170	152	137	126	130	133
United States	122	107	106	97	97	96
Canada	106	91	89	83	82	79
Australia	142	99	89	84	83	77
Baltics	NA	NA	NA	81	75	68
New Zealand	135	112	89	73	64	65
France	69	69	67	65	64	63
Czechoslovakia	62	59	60	58	60	60
Switzerland	58	60	59	56	57	58
Pork: 2/						
Denmark	98	116	140	149	143	145
Poland	106	93	99	109	116	116
Czechoslovakia	115	118	122	126	113	113
Austria	96	106	114	115	113	113
Spain	47	63	85	105	109	110
Belgium-Luxembourg	92	102	108	102	110	107
Germany, Unified	106	117	122	118	107	107
Hungary	171	184	187	156	160	106
Netherlands	73	82	94	97	96	93
Bulgaria	81	93	97	103	105	92
Poultry:						
United States	54	64	77	89	92	96
Hong Kong	45	54	64	74	81	89
Israel	84	95	85	81	85	84
Singapore	NA	70	81	76	81	78
Saudi Arabia	32	58	62	60	68	71
Canada	46	51	58	61	61	63
Kuwait	53	74	59	29	55	58
Australia	34	43	52	54	54	55
Spain	44	48	48	51	53	53
Taiwan	24	36	44	51	51	52
Lamb, mutton, and goat: 2/						
New Zealand	72	74	84	51	58	59
Australia	45	44	51	50	47	45
Saudi Arabia	NA	NA	NA	13	43	42
Greece	31	30	30	32	32	32
Ireland	21	16	15	17	18	18
Bulgaria	17	19	22	19	19	16
Spain	9	11	13	14	14	15
United Kingdom	17	16	15	16	16	15
Turkey	18	15	15	14	14	13
South Africa	14	15	12	13	13	13

1/ Carcass-weight equivalent for red meat; ready-to-cook equivalent for poultry. U.S. figures include shipments to U.S. territories. Computed by ERS mainly from data provided by USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Annual data for this table are available from Shayle Shagam (202-219-0767). 2/ U.S. per capita consumption of pork was 68 pounds per person in 1992; lamb and mutton, 2 pounds per person.

Table 10--Eggs: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Shell	Processed	Total 2/	Farm weight 2/ 3/	Retail weight 2/ 4/
	Number			Pounds	
1970	276	33	309	40.4	39.5
1971	274	36	310	40.5	39.7
1972	268	35	303	39.6	38.8
1973	257	31	288	37.7	37.0
1974	249	34	283	37.0	36.3
1975	245	31	276	36.1	35.4
1976	237	32	270	35.3	34.6
1977	231	36	267	34.9	34.3
1978	237	34	272	35.5	34.9
1979	241	35	277	36.2	35.5
1980	236	35	271	35.5	34.8
1981	232	32	264	34.6	34.0
1982	230	34	264	34.6	33.9
1983	225	35	260	34.0	33.5
1984	223	37	260	34.0	33.5
1985	216	39	255	33.4	32.9
1986	214	39	254	33.2	32.6
1987	210	43	254	33.2	32.7
1988	201	44	246	32.1	31.6
1989	192	44	236	30.9	30.4
1990	185	48	233	30.5	30.1
1991	182	51	233	30.4	30.0
1992 P	180	54	234	30.6	30.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes shipments to U.S. territories, as shown in the eggs supply and utilization table (table 53). Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include U.S. territories. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ A dozen eggs converted at 1.57 pounds. 4/ The factor for converting farm weight to retail weight was 0.97 in 1960 and was increased 0.003 per year until 0.985 was reached in 1990.

Table 11–Dairy products: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Fluid milk and cream 2/	Butter	Cheese: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: American	Cheese: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: Other	Cheese: Whole and part-skim milk cheese 3/: Total 4/	Cottage cheese: Lowfat	Cottage cheese: Total	Frozen dairy products: Ice cream	Frozen dairy products: Ice milk	Frozen dairy products: Sherbet	Frozen dairy products: Other frozen products 5/	Total, (product weight) 4/
					Pounds							
1970	275.1	5.4	7.0	4.4	11.4	0.3	5.2	17.8	7.7	1.6	1.4	28.5
1971	275.6	5.2	7.4	4.7	12.0	0.4	5.3	17.7	7.6	1.5	1.3	28.2
1972	273.6	5.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	0.5	5.4	17.6	7.6	1.5	1.3	28.0
1973	269.0	4.8	7.9	5.6	13.5	0.6	5.2	17.5	7.6	1.6	1.2	28.0
1974	260.4	4.5	8.5	5.9	14.4	0.6	4.6	17.5	7.6	1.5	1.0	27.7
1975	261.4	4.7	8.2	6.1	14.3	0.6	4.6	18.6	7.6	1.5	1.0	28.6
1976	260.2	4.3	8.9	6.6	15.5	0.6	4.7	18.0	7.2	1.5	0.9	27.5
1977	257.5	4.3	9.2	6.8	16.0	0.6	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.5	0.7	27.5
1978	253.9	4.4	9.5	7.3	16.8	0.7	4.7	17.6	7.7	1.4	0.7	27.3
1979	250.6	4.5	9.6	7.5	17.2	0.7	4.5	17.3	7.3	1.3	0.7	26.5
1980	245.6	4.5	9.6	7.9	17.5	0.8	4.5	17.5	7.1	1.2	0.5	26.4
1981	241.8	4.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	0.9	4.3	17.4	7.0	1.3	0.9	26.5
1982	235.6	4.3	11.3	8.6	19.9	0.9	4.2	17.6	6.6	1.3	0.9	26.4
1983	236.0	4.9	11.6	8.9	20.6	0.9	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	0.8	27.1
1984	237.7	4.9	11.9	9.6	21.5	1.0	4.1	18.2	7.0	1.3	0.8	27.2
1985	241.0	4.9	12.2	10.4	22.5	1.0	4.1	18.1	6.9	1.3	1.5	27.9
1986	240.5	4.6	12.1	11.0	23.1	1.1	4.1	18.4	7.2	1.3	1.0	27.9
1987	238.5	4.7	12.4	11.7	24.1	1.1	3.9	18.4	7.4	1.2	1.2	28.2
1988	234.6	4.5	11.5	12.2	23.7	1.2	3.9	17.3	8.0	1.3	1.2	27.7
1989	236.4	4.4	11.0	12.8	23.8	1.2	3.6	16.1	8.4	1.3	2.9	28.7
1990	233.4	4.4	11.1	13.5	24.6	1.2	3.4	15.8	7.7	1.2	3.7	28.4
1991	233.1	4.2	11.1	14.0	25.0	1.3	3.3	16.3	7.4	1.2	4.3	29.3
1992 P	230.8	4.2	11.3	14.6	26.0	1.3	3.1	16.4	7.1	1.3	4.4	29.2

Year	Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Canned whole milk	Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Bulk whole milk	Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Bulk and canned skim milk	Evaporated and condensed milk 6/: Total 4/	Dry milk products 6/: Dry whole milk	Dry milk products 6/: Nonfat dry milk 6/	Dry milk products 6/: Dry buttermilk	Dry milk products 6/: Total 4/	Dry milk products 6/: Dried whey	All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis: USDA donations	All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis: Commercial sales	All dairy products milk equivalent, milkfat basis: Total
						Pounds						
1970	5.8	1.2	5.0	12.0	0.2	5.3	0.2	5.8	1.4	24.2	539.6	563.8
1971	5.7	1.1	5.0	11.7	0.2	5.2	0.3	5.7	1.5	24.5	533.4	557.9
1972	5.1	1.2	4.7	10.9	0.1	4.6	0.2	4.9	1.8	21.6	538.0	559.6
1973	4.8	1.1	4.2	10.1	0.1	5.3	0.2	5.5	1.8	17.5	537.3	554.8
1974	4.3	1.2	3.4	8.9	0.1	4.1	0.2	4.4	2.1	7.0	528.0	535.0
1975	3.8	1.3	3.5	8.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	3.5	2.2	10.8	528.4	539.1
1976	3.7	1.2	3.6	8.5	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.8	2.4	2.2	537.5	539.7
1977	3.2	1.1	3.9	8.1	0.2	3.3	0.3	3.7	2.4	13.7	526.5	540.2
1978	3.0	1.0	3.5	7.5	0.3	3.1	0.2	3.6	2.4	10.5	533.8	544.3
1979	3.0	1.1	3.3	7.4	0.3	3.3	0.2	3.8	2.7	10.7	537.6	548.2
1980	2.8	1.0	3.3	7.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	3.5	2.7	19.3	523.9	543.2
1981	2.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.7	2.7	18.4	522.2	540.6
1982	2.7	1.3	3.0	7.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	2.7	2.9	31.4	523.1	554.6
1983	2.7	1.1	3.2	7.1	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	3.1	50.8	522.1	572.9
1984	2.4	1.3	3.7	7.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	3.1	3.2	46.3	535.6	581.9
1985	2.2	1.4	3.8	7.5	0.4	2.3	0.2	2.9	3.5	47.4	546.2	593.7
1986	2.2	1.4	4.3	7.9	0.5	2.4	0.3	3.2	3.7	40.1	551.4	591.5
1987	2.2	1.5	4.2	8.0	0.5	2.5	0.2	3.2	3.6	44.1	557.1	601.2
1988	2.1	1.4	4.3	7.8	0.6	2.6	0.2	3.4	3.6	27.3	555.6	582.9
1989	2.0	1.1	4.7	7.8	0.5	2.1	0.2	2.9	3.5	21.6	543.6	565.2
1990	2.2	1.0	4.8	7.9	0.6	2.9	0.2	3.7	3.7	16.9	552.8	569.7
1991	2.1	1.1	5.0	8.2	0.4	2.6	0.2	3.2	3.6	13.8	551.4	565.2
1992 P	2.1	1.2	5.2	8.5	0.4	2.7	0.2	3.3	3.8	10.4	554.3	564.8

P = Preliminary.

1/ All per capita consumption figures use U.S. total population, except fluid milk and cream data, which are based on U.S. resident population. Except for fluid products, includes quantities used as ingredients in other foods. 2/ Fluid milk figures are aggregates of commerical sales and milk produced and consumed on farms. Includes whole, lowfat, and skim milk; cream; half and half; yogurt; sour cream; and eggnog. See fluid milk and cream per capita table. 3/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Excludes full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Includes mellorine, frozen yogurt beginning 1981, and other nonstandardized frozen dairy products. 6/ Includes quantities used in other dairy products.

Table 12–Fluid milk and cream: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Beverage milks: Plain: Whole	Plain: Lowfat: 2 percent	Plain: Lowfat: 1 percent	Plain: Lowfat: Total 2/	Plain: Skim	Plain: Total 2/	Flavored milk and drink: Whole	Flavored milk and drink: Lowfat	Flavored milk and drink: Total 2/	Total: Whole	Total: Lowfat and skim: Plain and flavored	Total: Lowfat and skim: Buttermilk	Total: Lowfat and skim: Total 2/	Total: Total 2/
						Pounds								
1970	213.5	28.0	1.8	29.8	11.6	255.0	5.6	3.0	8.6	219.1	44.4	5.5	50.0	269.1
1971	208.7	30.9	3.0	34.0	12.3	255.0	6.2	2.6	8.8	214.9	48.9	5.6	54.5	269.4
1972	200.4	34.6	4.6	39.2	12.4	252.0	7.1	2.5	9.6	207.5	54.2	5.4	59.6	267.1
1973	190.4	39.1	4.0	43.1	13.8	247.3	7.3	2.7	10.0	197.7	59.6	5.0	64.6	262.3
1974	180.0	38.2	7.6	45.8	13.9	239.7	6.7	2.6	9.4	186.8	62.3	4.6	66.9	253.7
1975	174.9	40.5	12.7	53.2	11.5	239.6	6.3	3.3	9.7	181.2	68.1	4.7	72.8	254.0
1976	168.4	43.9	13.2	57.1	11.6	237.1	6.8	4.0	10.8	175.2	72.7	4.7	77.4	252.6
1977	160.7	47.4	13.7	61.1	11.9	233.7	6.6	4.8	11.4	167.3	77.8	4.6	82.4	249.7
1978	154.9	49.8	14.6	64.2	11.5	230.5	6.1	4.9	11.1	161.0	80.6	4.4	85.0	246.0
1979	149.3	52.4	14.6	67.0	11.6	227.8	5.5	5.0	10.5	154.8	83.6	4.2	87.8	242.6
1980	141.7	54.7	15.3	70.1	11.6	223.3	4.7	5.3	10.0	146.4	86.9	4.1	91.0	237.4
1981	136.3	57.0	15.6	72.6	11.3	220.2	3.7	5.6	9.3	140.0	89.5	4.0	93.5	233.5
1982	130.3	58.3	15.3	73.5	10.6	214.4	3.1	5.5	8.6	133.4	89.7	4.1	93.8	227.1
1983	127.1	60.7	14.8	75.4	10.6	213.1	3.2	5.9	9.1	130.3	91.9	4.3	96.2	226.5
1984	123.0	64.2	14.3	78.6	11.6	213.1	3.8	6.0	9.8	126.9	96.1	4.3	100.4	227.3
1985	119.7	68.5	14.7	83.3	12.6	215.6	3.7	6.0	9.7	123.4	101.9	4.4	106.3	229.7
1986	112.9	71.8	16.3	88.1	13.5	214.5	3.5	6.3	9.9	116.5	107.9	4.2	112.1	228.6
1987	108.5	74.0	15.6	89.7	14.0	212.2	3.4	6.6	10.1	111.9	110.3	4.3	114.6	226.5
1988	102.4	74.6	15.3	89.9	16.1	208.4	3.3	6.6	9.9	105.7	112.6	4.1	116.6	222.4
1989	94.5	79.1	17.2	96.3	20.2	211.0	3.1	6.5	9.6	97.6	123.0	3.7	126.7	224.3
1990	87.6	78.4	19.9	98.3	22.9	208.8	2.8	6.6	9.4	90.4	127.8	3.5	131.3	221.7
1991	84.7	78.9	20.8	99.7	23.9	208.3	2.7	6.8	9.5	87.4	130.4	3.4	133.8	221.2
1992	81.4	78.4	21.0	99.3	25.0	205.8	2.7	6.9	9.6	84.1	131.2	3.2	134.4	218.5

Year	Yogurt	Total fluid milk products 2/	Cream and sour cream: Cream: Half and half	Cream and sour cream: Cream: Light	Cream and sour cream: Cream: Heavy	Cream and sour cream: Cream: Total 2/	Cream and sour cream: Sour cream	Cream and sour cream: Total 2/	Eggnog	Total fluid cream products 2/	Total fluid milk and cream products 2/
						Pounds					
1970	0.8	269.9	2.9	0.4	0.5	3.8	1.1	4.9	0.3	5.2	275.1
1971	1.1	270.5	2.7	0.3	0.5	3.6	1.2	4.8	0.4	5.1	275.6
1972	1.3	268.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	3.4	1.3	4.7	0.5	5.2	273.6
1973	1.5	263.8	2.6	0.4	0.6	3.6	1.3	4.9	0.4	5.2	269.0
1974	1.5	255.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.5	4.8	0.4	5.2	260.4
1975	2.1	256.0	2.4	0.4	0.6	3.3	1.6	5.0	0.4	5.3	261.4
1976	2.2	254.8	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.4	1.6	5.0	0.4	5.4	260.2
1977	2.4	252.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.7	5.0	0.4	5.4	257.5
1978	2.5	248.5	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.7	5.0	0.4	5.4	253.9
1979	2.5	245.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	3.3	1.8	5.1	0.4	5.5	250.6
1980	2.6	240.0	2.4	0.2	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.2	0.4	5.6	245.6
1981	2.5	236.0	2.5	0.2	0.7	3.4	1.8	5.3	0.4	5.7	241.8
1982	2.7	229.8	2.5	0.3	0.7	3.5	1.9	5.4	0.4	5.9	235.6
1983	3.3	229.8	2.6	0.3	0.8	3.7	2.1	5.8	0.5	6.2	236.0
1984	3.7	230.9	2.8	0.3	0.9	4.0	2.2	6.3	0.5	6.7	237.7
1985	4.1	233.8	3.0	0.4	1.0	4.4	2.3	6.7	0.5	7.2	241.0
1986	4.4	233.0	3.2	0.4	1.1	4.7	2.4	7.0	0.5	7.5	240.5
1987	4.4	230.9	3.1	0.4	1.1	4.7	2.4	7.1	0.5	7.6	238.5
1988	4.7	227.0	3.0	0.4	1.2	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.5	7.6	234.6
1989	4.3	228.6	3.1	0.4	1.3	4.8	2.5	7.3	0.5	7.8	236.4
1990	4.1	225.8	3.0	0.3	1.3	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.5	7.6	233.4
1991	4.2	225.4	3.1	0.3	1.3	4.6	2.6	7.3	0.4	7.7	233.1
1992	4.3	222.8	3.2	0.3	1.3	4.8	2.7	7.5	0.5	8.0	230.8

1/ Uses U.S. resident population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 13--Selected cheeses: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	American			Italian							Miscellaneous	
	Cheddar	Other 2/	Total 3/	Provolone	Romano	Parmesan	Mozzarella	Ricotta	Other	Total 3/	Swiss 4/	Brick
	Pounds											
1970	5.79	1.22	7.02	0.23	0.15	0.17	1.19	0.24	0.08	2.06	0.89	0.10
1971	5.94	1.42	7.35	0.22	0.14	0.20	1.36	0.28	0.07	2.30	0.94	0.11
1972	6.04	1.67	7.71	0.24	0.17	0.23	1.56	0.31	0.06	2.61	1.07	0.10
1973	6.10	1.76	7.86	0.27	0.15	0.18	1.77	0.34	0.09	2.81	1.07	0.11
1974	6.32	2.16	8.48	0.27	0.15	0.25	1.86	0.33	0.09	2.96	1.20	0.11
1975	6.04	2.13	8.17	0.28	0.22	0.17	2.12	0.36	0.07	3.24	1.10	0.09
1976	6.45	2.46	8.91	0.31	0.17	0.27	2.32	0.41	0.06	3.56	1.25	0.09
1977	6.80	2.43	9.23	0.35	0.16	0.26	2.47	0.41	0.09	3.73	1.21	0.07
1978	6.94	2.61	9.55	0.36	0.19	0.28	2.69	0.44	0.11	4.07	1.34	0.08
1979	6.93	2.69	9.62	0.40	0.16	0.32	2.81	0.46	0.08	4.24	1.36	0.06
1980	6.89	2.76	9.65	0.42	0.15	0.28	3.02	0.47	0.10	4.44	1.33	0.07
1981	7.03	3.14	10.17	0.45	0.14	0.30	2.98	0.49	0.09	4.45	1.27	0.06
1982	8.72	2.61	11.34	0.47	0.17	0.32	3.29	0.47	0.11	4.84	1.30	0.06
1983	9.11	2.52	11.63	0.50	0.16	0.32	3.68	0.54	0.09	5.29	1.25	0.06
1984	9.53	2.32	11.85	0.54	0.17	0.35	4.03	0.58	0.09	5.77	1.24	0.07
1985	9.76	2.42	12.19	0.57	0.21	0.38	4.63	0.60	0.08	6.46	1.29	0.08
1986	9.76	2.36	12.12	0.57	0.16	0.33	5.19	0.63	0.10	6.99	1.29	0.06
1987	10.61	1.80	12.41	0.61	0.23	0.42	5.62	0.68	0.06	7.63	1.24	0.12
1988	9.52	1.98	11.50	0.61	0.19	0.49	6.01	0.73	0.11	8.13	1.29	0.10
1989	9.17	1.86	11.03	0.61	0.20	0.42	6.44	0.75	0.08	8.50	1.24	0.07
1990	9.06	2.09	11.15	0.63	0.14	0.43	6.93	0.79	0.06	8.99	1.35	0.07
1991	9.04	2.02	11.05	0.62	0.17	0.46	7.22	0.84	0.06	9.36	1.22	0.06
1992 P	9.20	2.13	11.32	0.65	0.14	0.53	7.71	0.88	0.05	9.96	1.19	0.06

Year	Miscellaneous--continued						Processed products			Consumed	
	Muenster	Cream	Neufchatel	Blue 5/	Other	Total 3/	Cheese	Foods and spreads	Total 3/	Cheese content	as natural	Total 3/
	Pounds											
1970	0.17	0.59	0.02	0.15	0.37	2.29	3.33	2.20	5.53	4.42	6.94	11.37
1971	0.19	0.60	0.02	0.15	0.37	2.37	3.55	2.31	5.86	4.70	7.33	12.03
1972	0.22	0.61	0.02	0.17	0.49	2.66	3.36	2.62	6.01	4.75	8.25	13.00
1973	0.22	0.64	0.02	0.18	0.60	2.63	3.31	2.68	5.99	4.72	8.77	13.49
1974	0.23	0.69	0.02	0.16	0.57	2.97	3.42	2.92	6.34	4.98	9.43	14.41
1975	0.24	0.72	0.02	0.16	0.53	2.86	3.35	3.34	6.69	5.19	9.09	14.27
1976	0.25	0.75	0.02	0.18	0.50	3.05	3.89	2.59	6.48	5.19	10.33	15.52
1977	0.25	0.79	0.01	0.18	0.51	3.03	3.88	3.23	7.12	5.60	10.39	15.99
1978	0.27	0.87	0.02	0.19	0.43	3.19	3.84	3.23	7.07	5.58	11.26	16.84
1979	0.28	0.92	0.02	0.18	0.48	3.30	3.83	3.12	6.94	5.47	11.69	17.16
1980	0.31	0.98	0.02	0.17	0.57	3.44	3.98	3.09	7.05	5.57	11.96	17.53
1981	0.29	1.03	0.02	0.16	0.71	3.54	3.63	3.14	6.77	5.31	12.86	18.17
1982	0.31	1.11	0.03	0.16	0.77	3.73	4.66	3.29	7.95	6.33	13.57	19.90
1983	0.30	1.14	0.02	0.16	0.73	3.66	5.09	3.32	8.41	6.74	13.82	20.57
1984	0.32	1.15	0.02	0.17	0.69	3.85	4.46	3.30	7.76	6.16	15.32	21.48
1985	0.34	1.21	0.02	0.17	0.78	3.90	4.60	3.00	7.60	6.09	16.46	22.54
1986	0.37	1.31	0.02	0.17	0.76	4.00	4.77	3.18	7.96	6.37	16.75	23.12
1987	0.38	1.36	0.05	0.17	0.73	4.05	5.23	3.18	8.41	6.82	17.28	24.10
1988	0.34	1.47	0.07	0.17	0.65	4.08	4.60	3.75	8.34	6.58	17.13	23.71
1989	0.37	1.53	0.09	0.16	0.82	4.27	4.61	3.57	8.17	6.41	17.38	23.79
1990	0.40	1.62	0.10	0.17	0.84	4.55	4.80	3.84	8.63	6.81	17.82	24.63
1991	0.42	1.56	0.21	0.16	0.97	4.59	4.90	3.77	8.66	6.85	18.16	25.01
1992 P	0.45	1.75	0.27	0.15	0.80	4.68	5.24	3.35	8.58	6.89	19.08	25.96

P = Preliminary.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes Colby, washed curd, Monterey, and Jack. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler. 5/ Includes Gorgonzola.

Table 14--Food fats and oil: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Butter	Margarine	Lard 2/	Edible tallow 2/	Shortening	Salad and cooking oils	Other edible fats and oils 3/	Total product weight 4/	Total fat content 5/		
									Animal	Vege-table	Total 4/
	Pounds										
1970	5.4	10.8	4.6	NA	17.3	15.4	2.3	55.8	14.1	38.5	52.6
1971	5.2	10.9	4.2	NA	16.8	15.6	2.3	55.0	14.4	37.4	51.8
1972	5.0	11.1	3.7	NA	17.6	16.8	2.3	56.6	13.3	40.0	53.4
1973	4.8	11.1	3.3	NA	17.0	17.7	2.6	56.5	11.6	41.7	53.3
1974	4.5	11.1	3.2	NA	16.9	18.1	1.7	55.5	11.9	40.5	52.4
1975	4.7	11.0	3.2	NA	17.0	17.9	2.0	55.8	10.8	41.9	52.6
1976	4.3	11.9	2.9	NA	17.7	19.5	2.0	58.3	10.1	45.0	55.1
1977	4.3	11.4	2.5	NA	17.2	19.1	1.9	56.4	10.6	42.7	53.3
1978	4.4	11.3	2.4	NA	17.6	20.1	2.0	58.0	10.8	44.1	54.9
1979	4.5	11.2	2.5	NA	18.4	20.8	1.7	59.1	11.5	44.9	56.4
1980	4.5	11.3	2.6	1.1	18.2	21.2	1.5	60.3	12.3	44.8	57.2
1981	4.2	11.1	2.5	1.0	18.5	21.8	1.4	60.5	11.7	45.7	57.4
1982	4.3	11.0	2.5	1.3	18.6	21.9	1.6	61.3	11.4	46.8	58.3
1983	4.9	10.4	2.1	2.1	18.5	23.6	1.6	63.1	12.1	47.9	60.0
1984	4.9	10.4	2.1	1.7	21.3	19.9	1.7	61.9	12.4	46.4	58.9
1985	4.9	10.8	1.8	1.9	22.9	23.5	1.6	67.4	13.3	50.9	64.3
1986	4.6	11.4	1.7	1.8	22.1	24.2	1.7	67.6	12.6	51.8	64.4
1987	4.7	10.5	1.8	0.9	21.4	25.4	1.3	65.9	11.1	51.8	62.9
1988	4.5	10.3	1.8	0.8	21.5	25.8	1.3	66.0	10.8	52.2	63.0
1989	4.4	10.2	1.8	0.3	21.5	24.0	1.3	63.4	9.9	50.5	60.4
1990	4.4	10.9	1.9	0.6	22.2	24.2	1.2	65.3	9.7	52.5	62.2
1991	4.2	10.6	1.7	1.4	22.4	25.2	1.3	66.7	9.5	54.2	63.8
1992 P	4.2	11.0	1.7	2.4	22.4	25.6	1.4	68.6	10.4	55.2	65.6

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Direct use excludes use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood use. 3/ Specialty fats used mainly in confectionery products and non-dairy creamers. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Fat content of butter and margarine is 80 percent of product weight.

Table 15--Fruits and vegetables (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92

Year	Fruits					Vegetables						Total fruits and vegetables 3/	
	Fresh 1/	Processing 2/	Wine grapes	Total fruits 3/ Including wine grapes	Total fruits 3/ Excluding wine grapes	Fresh 4/	Canning 5/	Freezing 6/	Dehydrated and chips 7/	Pulses 8/	Total vegetables 3/	Including wine grapes	Excluding wine grapes
	Pounds												
1970	100.7	127.7	17.3	245.6	228.3	155.6	99.0	45.2	30.6	7.9	338.3	583.9	566.6
1971	100.7	132.2	24.4	257.3	232.9	148.9	106.6	46.7	31.0	7.5	340.7	598.0	573.6
1972	94.3	128.2	17.3	239.8	222.5	151.8	103.3	47.0	30.0	6.7	338.9	578.6	561.4
1973	96.8	130.7	27.5	255.0	227.6	146.6	96.7	52.0	30.5	8.4	336.2	591.2	563.8
1974	95.5	132.4	25.5	253.4	227.9	144.5	97.9	52.4	31.8	6.6	333.3	586.7	561.1
1975	101.7	143.2	23.9	268.8	244.9	147.3	96.7	54.0	32.2	7.2	337.4	606.1	582.3
1976	101.5	148.1	24.6	274.2	249.6	146.5	102.0	56.9	32.9	7.0	347.3	621.5	596.9
1977	99.7	162.7	25.7	288.1	262.4	147.0	100.7	60.5	29.0	6.9	344.0	632.1	606.4
1978	103.3	146.8	29.2	279.2	250.0	141.7	95.7	59.7	29.9	5.9	332.9	612.0	582.9
1979	100.1	144.2	28.9	273.2	244.2	146.6	99.6	56.5	29.7	6.6	339.2	612.4	583.4
1980	104.8	152.3	31.5	288.6	257.0	149.2	102.1	52.5	26.9	5.8	336.5	625.1	593.5
1981	103.7	151.6	27.6	282.9	255.3	142.9	96.2	59.0	28.1	6.0	332.1	615.0	587.4
1982	107.3	146.9	33.9	288.1	254.2	149.3	94.7	54.7	29.3	6.9	334.8	622.9	589.0
1983	110.0	160.3	27.3	297.6	270.4	149.2	96.0	56.2	29.2	7.0	337.5	635.2	607.9
1984	112.6	146.8	30.0	289.4	259.4	154.5	101.9	63.5	29.7	5.5	355.1	644.4	614.4
1985	110.6	152.9	31.3	294.8	263.5	156.5	98.8	65.1	30.2	7.6	358.2	653.0	621.7
1986	117.4	153.6	29.4	300.6	271.2	155.6	99.3	64.8	30.9	7.3	357.9	658.5	629.1
1987	121.6	155.1	26.2	302.9	276.7	161.3	98.6	67.1	29.7	5.7	362.3	665.2	639.1
1988	120.7	150.0	27.6	296.3	270.8	167.2	94.6	64.4	29.0	7.5	362.8	661.1	633.5
1989	123.1	141.0	25.8	289.9	264.1	171.7	102.2	67.5	29.9	6.2	377.6	667.4	641.6
1990	116.8	144.6	23.6	285.0	261.3	165.8	105.3	70.7	31.9	6.8	380.5	665.5	641.9
1991	113.2	151.5	23.2	287.9	264.7	169.1	106.9	72.6	32.5	8.1	383.3	671.2	646.0
1992	122.7	140.2	25.8	288.7	262.9	164.2	109.7	72.6	32.6	8.0	387.1	675.9	650.1

1/ Includes oranges, tangerines, tangelos, lemons, limes, grapefruit, apples, apricots, avocados, bananas, cantaloups, cherries, cranberries, grapes, honeydew, kiwifruit, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, strawberries, and watermelon. 2/ Includes apples, grapes (excluding wine grapes), pineapples, peaches, and pears. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, artichokes, garlic, eggplant, cucumbers, bell peppers, cabbage, green beans, mushrooms, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. 5/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, carrots, sweet corn, pickles, green peas, tomatoes, potatoes, mushrooms, and miscellaneous vegetables. 6/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, green peas, potatoes, and miscellaneous vegetables. 7/ Includes potatoes. 8/ Includes dry peas, lentils, and dry edible beans.

Table 16--Fresh and processed fruits (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92

Year	Fresh									
	Citrus			Noncitrus						Total fresh fruits 2/
	Oranges and Temples	Other 1/	All 2/	Apples	Bananas	Grapes	Melons 3/	Other 4/	All 2/	
	Pounds									
1970	16.2	12.6	28.8	17.0	17.4	2.9	21.5	13.1	71.9	100.7
1971	15.7	13.3	29.0	16.4	18.1	2.5	20.7	14.0	71.7	100.7
1972	14.5	12.7	27.1	15.5	17.9	2.5	20.2	11.0	67.1	94.3
1973	14.4	12.8	27.2	16.1	18.2	2.9	19.9	12.6	69.6	96.8
1974	14.4	12.6	27.0	16.4	18.5	3.1	17.6	12.8	68.4	95.5
1975	15.9	13.1	28.9	18.5	17.8	3.8	17.7	14.3	72.7	101.7
1976	14.7	13.7	28.5	17.1	19.3	3.5	18.9	14.3	73.1	101.5
1977	13.4	12.7	26.1	16.5	19.2	3.5	19.5	14.9	73.6	99.7
1978	13.4	12.7	26.2	17.9	20.2	3.1	20.1	15.6	77.1	103.3
1979	11.5	11.4	22.9	17.1	21.0	3.4	19.1	16.5	77.1	100.1
1980	14.3	11.7	26.0	19.2	20.6	4.0	17.9	16.9	78.7	104.8
1981	12.4	11.1	23.4	16.8	21.5	4.1	19.3	18.5	80.2	103.7
1982	11.7	11.7	23.4	17.5	22.5	5.7	22.0	16.1	83.9	107.3
1983	15.0	12.9	27.9	18.3	21.3	5.6	19.6	17.4	82.1	110.0
1984	11.9	10.6	22.5	18.4	22.2	6.1	23.9	19.5	90.1	112.6
1985	11.6	9.8	21.4	17.3	23.5	6.6	24.1	17.5	89.2	110.6
1986	13.4	10.7	24.2	17.8	25.8	7.1	24.6	17.9	93.2	117.4
1987	12.8	11.0	23.9	20.8	25.0	7.0	24.3	20.5	97.7	121.6
1988	13.9	11.4	25.3	19.9	24.3	7.7	23.7	19.8	95.4	120.7
1989	12.2	11.3	23.5	21.4	24.7	7.9	26.5	19.0	99.6	123.1
1990	12.4	9.0	21.3	19.7	24.4	7.9	24.6	18.8	95.4	116.6
1991	8.5	10.6	19.0	18.3	25.1	7.3	23.4	20.2	94.2	113.2
1992	12.9	11.4	24.3	19.3	27.3	7.2	24.0	20.8	98.4	122.7

Year	Processed									
	Citrus			Noncitrus					Total processed fruits 2/	Total fruits 2/
	Oranges and Temples	Other 1/	All 2/	Apples	Grapes 5/	Pineapples	Peaches and pears	All 2/ 6/		
	Pounds									
1970	67.4	14.8	82.2	14.6	9.1	11.1	10.6	45.4	127.7	228.3
1971	68.8	16.4	85.2	14.3	10.9	11.1	10.7	47.0	132.2	232.9
1972	71.8	16.8	88.6	12.5	7.1	10.7	9.3	39.6	128.2	222.5
1973	69.6	18.8	88.4	13.5	9.8	8.8	10.2	42.3	130.7	227.8
1974	72.5	16.3	88.8	14.4	9.3	8.0	11.9	43.6	132.4	227.9
1975	78.3	21.3	99.6	14.0	9.9	9.3	10.4	43.6	143.2	244.9
1976	87.4	15.0	102.4	13.0	12.8	9.4	10.5	45.7	148.1	249.6
1977	97.1	20.7	117.8	15.0	8.8	9.9	11.2	44.9	162.7	262.4
1978	78.3	22.8	101.1	17.8	9.1	9.7	9.0	45.7	146.8	250.0
1979	74.6	18.6	93.2	18.8	9.9	11.0	11.3	51.0	144.2	244.2
1980	81.0	16.6	97.6	20.6	11.8	11.1	11.2	54.7	152.3	257.0
1981	62.8	21.8	104.6	17.8	9.6	10.2	9.4	47.0	151.6	255.3
1982	75.0	19.5	94.5	22.1	11.8	10.4	8.1	52.4	146.9	254.2
1983	91.0	17.9	108.9	23.3	11.3	10.4	8.4	51.4	160.3	270.4
1984	80.3	11.0	91.3	25.9	11.6	9.7	8.3	55.5	146.8	259.4
1985	78.4	16.6	95.0	26.0	12.0	11.6	8.3	57.9	152.9	263.5
1986	83.3	12.8	96.1	25.4	11.2	13.1	8.0	57.7	153.8	271.2
1987	76.3	18.8	95.1	27.3	11.6	12.6	8.5	60.0	155.1	276.7
1988	76.8	10.4	87.2	27.4	14.1	12.6	8.7	62.8	150.0	270.8
1989	67.0	14.2	81.2	25.3	12.3	13.4	8.8	59.8	141.0	264.1
1990	64.9	15.1	80.0	28.5	12.6	14.2	9.3	64.6	144.6	261.3
1991	77.4	12.2	89.6	25.7	12.9	14.5	8.8	61.9	151.5	264.7
1992	64.0	10.8	74.8	28.8	12.3	14.8	9.7	65.4	140.2	262.9

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, tangelos, and tangerines. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Watermelon, cantaloup, and honeydew. 4/ Apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, kiwifruit, mangoes, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, papayas, plums, prunes, and strawberries. 5/ Excludes wine grapes. 6/ Excludes all other fruits shown in tables 18-21.

Table 17--Fresh fruits (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Citrus						Noncitrus					
	Oranges and Temples	Tangerines and tangelos	Lemons	Limes	Grapefruit	Total 2/	Apples	Apricots	Avocados	Bananas	Cherries	Cranberries
	Pounds											
1970	15.7	2.1	2.0	0.2	7.9	27.9	16.3	0.1	0.4	17.4	0.5	0.2
1971	15.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	8.2	28.0	15.8	0.1	0.8	18.1	0.6	0.2
1972	14.0	2.0	1.8	0.2	8.3	26.3	14.9	0.1	0.4	17.9	0.3	0.1
1973	14.0	2.0	1.9	0.2	8.3	26.3	15.5	0.1	0.8	18.2	0.7	0.2
1974	14.0	2.1	1.9	0.2	7.9	26.2	15.7	0.1	0.6	18.5	0.5	0.1
1975	15.4	2.4	1.9	0.2	8.1	28.0	18.7	0.1	1.1	17.6	0.6	0.1
1976	14.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	8.9	27.5	16.4	0.1	0.7	19.3	0.6	0.2
1977	13.0	2.5	2.0	0.2	7.5	25.2	15.9	0.1	1.2	19.2	0.6	0.2
1978	13.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	8.1	25.3	17.2	0.1	1.0	20.2	0.5	0.2
1979	11.2	1.9	1.8	0.3	7.0	22.2	16.5	0.1	1.1	21.0	0.6	0.1
1980	13.9	2.1	1.8	0.3	7.0	25.2	18.4	0.1	0.8	20.8	0.6	0.1
1981	12.0	1.9	1.9	0.4	6.4	22.7	16.2	0.1	2.0	21.5	0.5	0.2
1982	11.3	2.0	2.0	0.4	7.0	22.8	16.8	0.1	1.4	22.5	0.5	0.2
1983	14.6	2.1	2.2	0.5	7.6	27.0	17.5	0.1	1.8	21.3	0.7	0.1
1984	11.5	2.0	2.1	0.4	5.8	21.7	17.6	0.1	2.0	22.2	0.6	0.1
1985	11.2	1.4	2.2	0.5	5.3	20.7	16.6	0.1	1.7	23.5	0.4	0.1
1986	13.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	5.9	23.4	17.1	0.1	1.4	25.8	0.4	0.1
1987	12.4	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.1	23.1	20.0	0.1	2.2	25.0	0.7	0.1
1988	13.5	1.7	2.4	0.5	6.4	24.5	19.1	0.1	1.5	24.3	0.5	0.1
1989	11.8	1.6	2.3	0.7	6.4	22.7	20.5	0.1	1.3	24.7	0.6	0.2
1990	12.0	1.2	2.5	0.6	4.3	20.6	19.0	0.1	1.2	24.4	0.4	0.2
1991	8.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	5.7	18.4	17.5	0.1	1.4	25.1	0.4	0.3
1992 P	12.5	1.8	2.4	1.0	5.7	23.5	18.5	0.1	2.0	27.3	0.5	0.2

Year	Noncitrus--continued										Total fresh fruits 2/
	Grapes	Kiwifruit	Mangoes	Peaches and nectarines	Pears	Pineapple	Papayas	Plums and prunes	Strawberries	Total 2/	
	Pounds										
1970	2.6	NA	0.1	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	1.6	43.7	76.5
1971	2.3	NA	0.1	5.4	2.4	0.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	49.3	77.3
1972	2.3	NA	0.1	3.7	2.2	0.7	0.1	1.0	1.5	45.5	71.7
1973	2.8	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	1.5	48.1	74.4
1974	2.9	NA	0.1	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	1.4	1.7	49.2	75.3
1975	3.3	NA	0.2	4.7	2.6	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	53.1	81.1
1976	3.2	NA	0.2	4.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.5	52.4	79.9
1977	3.2	NA	0.1	4.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.5	1.8	52.3	77.6
1978	2.8	NA	0.2	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	2.0	55.1	80.4
1979	3.1	NA	0.2	6.3	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	56.1	78.3
1980	3.6	NA	0.2	6.7	2.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.8	58.8	83.9
1981	3.7	NA	0.2	6.5	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.6	2.0	58.8	81.5
1982	5.2	0.1	0.3	5.1	2.7	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.2	59.8	82.4
1983	5.1	0.1	0.4	5.2	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.3	2.1	60.3	87.3
1984	5.5	0.1	0.4	6.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.7	2.7	63.8	85.5
1985	6.2	0.2	0.4	5.2	2.6	1.4	0.2	1.4	2.7	62.8	83.5
1986	6.5	0.2	0.5	5.5	2.8	1.7	0.2	1.2	2.7	66.3	89.7
1987	6.4	0.3	0.5	5.7	3.3	1.6	0.2	1.8	2.9	70.8	93.9
1988	7.0	0.2	0.4	6.2	3.1	1.7	0.1	1.6	3.1	69.1	93.6
1989	7.2	0.4	0.5	5.5	3.1	1.9	0.1	1.3	3.0	70.4	93.1
1990	7.2	0.4	0.5	5.2	3.1	1.9	0.2	1.5	3.0	68.2	88.9
1991	6.6	0.4	0.6	6.1	3.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	3.3	68.3	86.6
1992 P	6.5	0.4	0.6	5.6	2.9	1.9	0.2	1.7	3.2	71.8	95.3

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ All noncitrus fruit are on a calendar-year basis except for apples (year begins in August of year indicated) grapes and pears (year begins in July of year indicated). Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis. Temples, tangerines, and tangelos begin in November of year indicated; grapefruit in September of year indicated, lemons in August of the year prior to that indicated, limes begin in April of year indicated. All data use U.S. total population, July 1, except apples, grapes, and pears, which use U.S. total population January 1, of year following that indicated. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 18--Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Apples and applesauce	Apricots	Cherries 3/	Peaches 4/ 5/	Pears 5/	Plums and prunes	Olives	Total 6/
				Pounds				
1970	4.51	0.78	0.43	5.65	3.23	0.19	0.98	15.76
1971	4.21	0.64	0.43	5.90	3.94	0.17	0.94	16.23
1972	3.73	0.66	0.42	5.27	3.59	0.14	0.84	14.63
1973	4.77	0.70	0.25	4.83	3.97	0.11	0.89	15.52
1974	4.60	0.45	0.41	5.40	3.67	0.10	0.81	15.44
1975	3.90	0.51	0.36	4.78	3.86	0.06	0.93	14.29
1976	3.41	0.61	0.22	4.98	4.24	0.17	0.98	14.59
1977	3.91	0.57	0.27	4.92	4.40	0.12	1.14	15.32
1978	4.41	0.50	0.20	4.69	3.75	0.13	1.62	15.30
1979	4.73	0.42	0.19	4.53	4.56	0.10	0.92	15.45
1980	4.22	0.41	0.32	4.53	4.51	0.04	1.00	15.03
1981	3.48	0.41	0.08	3.76	4.31	0.08	0.83	12.93
1982	4.29	0.38	0.32	3.75	3.99	0.13	1.00	13.86
1983	4.11	0.33	0.20	3.34	3.59	0.08	1.16	12.81
1984	4.01	0.35	0.35	3.25	3.14	0.05	1.16	12.31
1985	4.21	0.42	0.30	3.29	3.14	0.07	1.31	12.73
1986	3.93	0.26	0.19	3.71	3.36	0.07	1.37	12.89
1987	4.31	0.31	0.31	3.50	3.82	0.09	1.29	13.61
1988	4.57	0.25	0.26	3.53	3.45	0.07	1.16	13.28
1989	4.27	0.37	0.23	3.35	3.66	0.07	1.39	13.32
1990	4.41	0.35	0.28	3.19	3.86	0.06	1.30	13.45
1991	4.15	0.23	0.25	3.37	3.42	0.04	0.83	12.29
1992	4.73	0.29	0.35	3.62	3.74	0.07	1.60	14.40

Calendar year	Salad and cocktail 5/	Berries	Cranberries	Pineapples	Citrus sections	Chilled citrus sections
				Pounds		
1970	2.53	0.10	0.90	3.30	0.90	0.37
1971	2.70	0.12	0.80	3.40	1.00	0.33
1972	2.87	0.13	0.80	3.40	0.80	0.28
1973	3.27	0.13	1.00	3.30	0.80	0.33
1974	2.77	0.09	0.90	2.60	0.80	0.29
1975	2.74	0.04	0.70	2.50	0.70	0.25
1976	2.74	0.10	0.70	2.70	0.60	0.29
1977	2.86	0.11	0.70	2.80	0.60	0.22
1978	2.63	0.05	0.80	3.00	0.70	0.22
1979	2.59	0.05	0.80	3.00	0.70	0.19
1980	2.57	0.05	0.80	3.00	0.60	0.19
1981	2.37	0.08	0.70	2.90	0.70	0.16
1982	2.39	0.08	0.70	NA	0.60	0.15
1983	2.04	0.09	0.70	NA	0.60	0.10
1984	2.12	0.07	NA	NA	NA	NA
1985	2.10	0.09	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986	2.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1987	2.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1988	2.26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1989	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Product-weight basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Season beginning June 1 of year indicated, for all items except cherries, tart, July 1, and olives, August 1. 3/ Includes sweet and tart cherries. Numbers revised to exclude cherries in brine for the entire period. 4/ Excludes spiced peaches. 5/ The peaches and pears used in fruit cocktail are included in the consumption estimates for peaches and pears. 6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 19--Selected fruit juices: Per capita consumption, 1971-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Orange 3/	Grape-fruit	Lemon	Lime	Total citrus	Apple	Grape	Prune	Total noncitrus	Total fruit juice
				Gallons						
1971	3.64	0.63	0.09	0.01	4.42	0.53	0.30	0.12	0.95	5.37
1972	3.83	0.67	0.10	0.01	4.61	0.58	0.19	0.11	0.88	5.49
1973	4.32	0.72	0.15	0.01	5.20	0.45	0.24	0.07	0.76	5.96
1974	4.32	0.68	0.09	0.01	5.10	0.39	0.25	0.10	0.74	5.84
1975	4.64	0.69	0.24	0.01	5.58	0.49	0.23	0.08	0.80	6.38
1976	4.69	0.56	0.09	0.01	5.35	0.57	0.22	0.09	0.88	6.23
1977	4.64	0.75	0.17	0.01	5.57	0.52	0.17	0.11	0.80	6.37
1978	4.52	0.79	0.18	0.01	5.50	0.66	0.31	0.09	1.06	6.56
1979	4.80	0.76	0.10	0.01	5.67	0.80	0.23	0.10	1.13	6.80
1980	5.40	0.58	0.13	0.01	6.12	0.89	0.25	0.09	1.23	7.35
1981	4.60	0.72	0.25	0.01	5.58	1.08	0.24	0.09	1.41	6.99
1982	4.50	0.69	0.18	0.01	5.38	0.96	0.24	0.10	1.30	6.68
1983	5.60	0.61	0.17	0.01	6.39	1.21	0.32	0.08	1.61	8.00
1984	4.50	0.33	0.12	0.01	4.96	1.32	0.28	0.06	1.66	6.62
1985	5.00	0.61	0.15	0.01	5.77	1.53	0.23	0.07	1.83	7.60
1986	5.00	0.48	0.11	0.02	5.61	1.53	0.24	0.07	1.84	7.45
1987	5.22	0.38	0.21	0.01	6.12	1.52	0.29	0.07	1.88	8.00
1988	4.99	0.37	0.10	0.01	5.47	1.62	0.26	0.06	1.94	7.41
1989	4.99	0.60	0.11	0.01	5.71	1.60	0.29	0.07	1.96	7.67
1990	4.25	0.62	0.14	0.02	5.03	1.45	0.28	0.06	1.79	6.82
1991	4.65	0.41	0.13	0.02	5.21	1.73	0.32	0.04	2.09	7.30
1992 P	4.34	0.39	0.12	0.02	4.87	1.52	0.40	0.03	1.95	6.82

P = Preliminary.

1/ Single-strength equivalent. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ 1970 to 1984 from Florida Department of Citrus and 1985 to the present from Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 20--Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Berries					Other						Total 3/
	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Blue-berries	Total 2/ 3/	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Miscel-laneous 4/	Total 3/	
	Pounds											
1970	0.10	0.16	1.19	0.21	1.73	0.47	0.06	0.61	0.28	0.20	1.62	3.35
1971	0.16	0.16	1.41	0.18	1.99	0.53	0.07	0.68	0.26	0.17	1.71	3.70
1972	0.11	0.12	1.35	0.18	1.83	0.66	0.05	0.63	0.31	0.17	1.82	3.65
1973	0.08	0.10	1.19	0.16	1.58	0.61	0.08	0.82	0.24	0.20	1.94	3.52
1974	0.06	0.09	1.13	0.14	1.46	0.33	0.06	0.49	0.28	0.14	1.30	2.76
1975	0.08	0.09	1.40	0.19	1.80	0.45	0.07	0.44	0.28	0.15	1.41	3.21
1976	0.12	0.13	1.28	0.13	1.71	0.39	0.06	0.67	0.14	0.11	1.36	3.08
1977	0.12	0.13	1.16	0.13	1.59	0.44	0.07	0.62	0.28	0.20	1.61	3.19
1978	0.10	0.10	1.37	0.11	1.73	0.39	0.07	0.64	0.27	0.18	1.54	3.27
1979	0.06	0.08	1.13	0.13	1.44	0.33	0.06	0.52	0.21	0.14	1.26	2.70
1980	0.02	0.08	1.39	0.18	1.70	0.35	0.07	0.48	0.27	0.19	1.35	3.06
1981	0.04	0.08	1.32	0.17	1.64	0.37	0.05	0.49	0.20	0.15	1.26	2.89
1982	0.09	0.07	1.14	0.11	1.44	0.43	0.06	0.61	0.23	0.18	1.51	2.95
1983	0.08	0.07	1.17	0.04	1.41	0.32	0.07	0.63	0.31	0.19	1.52	2.93
1984	0.04	0.06	1.25	0.25	1.63	0.39	0.06	0.58	0.28	0.12	1.42	3.05
1985	0.06	0.10	1.22	0.22	1.61	0.35	0.07	0.59	0.41	0.26	1.67	3.28
1986	0.04	0.09	1.27	0.39	1.81	0.40	0.07	0.67	0.41	0.21	1.75	3.56
1987	0.05	0.07	1.29	0.29	1.72	0.53	0.08	1.00	0.27	0.27	2.16	3.88
1988	0.06	0.09	1.33	0.20	1.73	0.50	0.06	0.73	0.33	0.44	2.05	3.78
1989	0.11	0.17	1.51	0.31	2.13	0.48	0.07	0.74	0.44	0.70	2.43	4.56
1990	0.07	0.16	1.38	0.33	1.96	0.40	0.07	0.80	0.35	0.67	2.29	4.26
1991	0.06	0.13	1.25	0.26	1.75	0.45	0.06	0.58	0.39	0.63	2.11	3.86
1992	0.07	0.14	1.65	0.47	2.37	0.59	0.08	0.60	0.51	0.52	2.29	4.66

1/ Product weight. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes other berries not listed separately. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Includes prunes and plums, other miscellaneous fruits, and berries.

Table 21--Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Apples	Apricots	Dates 3/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 4/	Raisins	Total 5/
				Pounds					
1970	0.11	0.06	0.26	0.22	0.02	0.01	0.69	1.35	2.72
1971	0.06	0.04	0.26	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.58	1.43	2.60
1972	0.08	0.04	0.25	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.04	2.06
1973	0.14	0.05	0.33	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.55	1.38	2.65
1974	0.11	0.03	0.26	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.51	1.29	2.38
1975	0.13	0.05	0.34	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.60	1.43	2.74
1976	0.13	0.06	0.33	0.17	0.02	0.01	0.53	1.32	2.57
1977	0.12	0.06	0.36	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.49	1.28	2.50
1978	0.12	0.04	0.34	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.12	2.24
1979	0.14	0.06	0.26	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.38	1.34	2.37
1980	0.10	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.43	1.47	2.32
1981	0.10	0.05	0.18	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.46	1.55	2.51
1982	0.11	0.08	0.26	0.14	0.02	0.01	0.42	1.55	2.59
1983	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.01	0.46	1.52	2.66
1984	0.16	0.09	0.32	0.13	0.04	0.01	0.39	1.81	2.95
1985	0.14	0.03	0.24	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.47	1.85	2.89
1986	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.44	1.81	2.74
1987	0.15	0.05	0.17	0.18	0.02	0.01	0.62	1.90	3.10
1988	0.15	0.08	0.23	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.58	2.10	3.32
1989	0.14	0.10	0.23	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.63	1.94	3.22
1990	0.10	0.07	0.23	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.97	1.97	3.56
1991	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.12	0.02	0.01	0.68	1.90	3.13
1992 P	0.16	0.08	0.22	0.16	0.01	0.01	0.81	1.79	3.24

P = Preliminary.

1/ Product weight. Uses U.S. total population, January 1. 2/ Beginning July 1 for apples, apricots, peaches, and pears; September 1--dates, August 1--figs, prunes, raisins. 3/ Pits-in basis. 4/ Excludes quantities used for juice. 5/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 22--Apples: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by product, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Frozen	Dry	Other 4/	Total
				Pounds			
1970	17.02	5.64	6.36	0.98	0.90	0.70	31.60
1971	16.42	5.27	7.02	0.91	0.48	0.64	30.74
1972	15.53	4.67	5.44	1.12	0.64	0.65	28.04
1973	16.13	5.97	4.63	1.22	1.12	0.60	29.67
1974	16.40	5.75	5.91	0.85	0.91	0.96	30.78
1975	19.49	4.75	6.67	0.95	1.04	0.42	33.53
1976	17.08	4.26	6.30	1.01	1.07	0.33	30.05
1977	16.52	4.88	7.87	0.73	0.99	0.55	31.55
1978	17.95	5.51	9.57	0.93	0.99	0.84	35.78
1979	17.14	5.92	10.63	0.60	1.11	0.58	35.98
1980	19.20	5.27	13.01	0.73	0.82	0.73	39.76
1981	16.85	4.35	11.52	0.75	0.82	0.38	34.67
1982	17.54	5.37	14.58	0.82	0.85	0.50	39.66
1983	18.27	5.13	15.83	0.72	1.21	0.41	41.57
1984	18.35	5.01	18.40	0.83	1.26	0.43	44.29
1985	17.26	5.26	18.42	0.81	1.15	0.31	43.22
1986	17.84	4.91	18.18	1.06	0.83	0.38	43.21
1987	20.83	5.38	19.44	1.02	1.21	0.30	48.18
1988	19.87	5.71	19.15	1.08	1.21	0.27	47.29
1989	21.39	5.34	17.37	1.29	1.11	0.23	46.73
1990	19.74	5.51	20.72	1.21	0.76	0.30	48.23
1991	18.26	5.17	18.19	1.13	0.79	0.40	43.94
1992 P	19.26	5.91	19.85	0.98	1.26	0.63	47.89

P = Preliminary.

1/ Data only approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time. Year-to-year changes in processed items do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect actual year-to-year changes in consumption. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Includes apples used for vinegar, wine, and fresh slices for pie making.

Table 23--Pineapples: Per capita utilized production adjusted for imports and exports, farm-weight equivalent, 1970-92 1/

Year	Total fresh	Total processed	Total
		Pounds	
1970	0.70	11.13	11.83
1971	0.65	11.15	11.80
1972	0.78	10.74	11.52
1973	0.92	8.82	9.74
1974	0.90	7.97	8.87
1975	1.03	9.30	10.33
1976	1.15	9.35	10.50
1977	1.36	9.87	11.23
1978	1.45	9.72	11.17
1979	1.47	11.01	12.48
1980	1.50	11.10	12.60
1981	1.57	10.24	11.81
1982	1.66	10.40	12.06
1983	1.70	10.35	12.05
1984	1.52	9.72	11.24
1985	1.49	11.59	13.08
1986	1.75	13.07	14.82
1987	1.70	12.63	14.33
1988	1.81	12.59	14.40
1989	2.04	13.45	15.49
1990	2.05	14.17	16.22
1991	1.92	14.46	16.38
1992	2.00	14.80	16.80

1/ Per capita numbers do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect year-to-year changes in consumption. However, the numbers do approximate the trend and level of consumption over time. Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 24--Grapes: Per capita utilized production plus imports and minus exports, farm-weight equivalent, by product 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Fresh 3/	Canned	Juice	Wine 4/	Dry	Total
			Pounds			
1970	2.89	0.52	2.38	17.25	6.20	29.23
1971	2.53	0.56	3.29	24.40	7.05	37.83
1972	2.52	0.48	2.08	17.26	4.60	26.94
1973	2.88	0.55	2.62	27.46	6.63	40.14
1974	3.14	0.57	2.80	25.53	5.94	37.97
1975	3.61	0.49	2.52	23.86	6.96	37.46
1976	3.54	0.44	2.44	24.59	9.93	40.94
1977	3.54	0.49	1.92	25.72	6.38	38.05
1978	3.06	0.49	3.36	29.15	5.34	41.42
1979	3.45	0.53	2.54	28.94	6.82	42.28
1980	3.97	0.55	2.79	31.51	8.46	47.29
1981	4.05	0.36	2.61	27.59	6.66	41.28
1982	5.72	0.30	2.60	33.68	8.68	51.39
1983	5.59	0.30	3.50	27.26	7.50	44.15
1984	6.09	0.25	3.13	30.00	8.25	47.72
1985	6.84	0.36	2.54	31.32	9.01	50.09
1986	7.10	0.33	2.59	29.43	8.22	47.67
1987	7.05	0.33	3.23	26.16	8.09	44.85
1988	7.70	0.32	2.82	27.56	10.99	49.39
1989	7.94	0.32	3.21	25.78	8.82	46.07
1990	7.92	0.32	3.11	23.64	9.09	44.08
1991	7.26	0.32	3.47	23.21	9.12	43.39
1992 P	7.16	0.36	4.35	25.79	7.58	45.25

P = Preliminary.

1/ Data only approximate the trend and general level of consumption over time. Year-to-year changes in processed items do not reflect changes in stocks, therefore the numbers do not reflect actual year-to-year changes in consumption. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of the year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August 1. 3/ Numbers include shipments to the U.S. territories. 4/ Since alcoholic beverages are not part of the official U.S. food supply series, the quantity of grapes used for wine making are subtracted from the total for grapes in table 16.

Table 25--Melons: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Watermelons		Cantaloups		Honeydews		Total melons 2/	
	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
				Pounds				
1970	13.5	12.1	7.2	6.6	0.9	0.8	21.6	19.6
1971	13.0	11.7	6.8	6.3	0.9	0.9	20.8	18.9
1972	12.3	11.1	7.0	6.4	1.0	1.0	20.3	18.4
1973	12.7	11.5	6.1	5.6	1.1	1.0	19.9	18.1
1974	11.3	10.2	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	17.7	16.0
1975	11.4	10.3	5.2	4.8	1.1	1.0	17.7	16.1
1976	12.6	11.4	5.3	4.9	1.0	0.9	18.9	17.2
1977	12.6	11.4	5.8	5.3	1.1	1.0	19.5	17.7
1978	11.9	10.7	6.6	6.1	1.6	1.4	20.0	18.2
1979	11.4	10.3	6.1	5.6	1.6	1.5	19.1	17.3
1980	10.7	9.6	5.8	5.4	1.4	1.3	17.9	16.3
1981	11.7	10.5	6.1	5.6	1.5	1.4	19.3	17.5
1982	12.5	11.2	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	22.0	20.0
1983	11.3	10.2	6.5	6.0	1.8	1.6	19.6	17.8
1984	14.4	13.0	7.7	7.1	1.8	1.7	23.9	21.7
1985	13.5	12.2	8.5	7.8	2.1	1.9	24.1	21.9
1986	12.8	11.5	9.4	8.7	2.4	2.2	24.6	22.4
1987	13.0	11.7	9.1	8.4	2.2	2.0	24.3	22.1
1988	13.5	12.2	7.9	7.2	2.3	2.2	23.8	21.6
1989	13.6	12.3	10.4	9.5	2.5	2.3	26.5	24.1
1990	13.3	12.0	9.2	8.5	2.1	1.9	24.6	22.4
1991	12.8	11.5	8.7	8.0	1.9	1.7	23.3	21.2
1992	13.6	12.3	8.5	7.8	1.9	1.8	24.0	21.8

1/ Includes any processing uses. Excludes quantities produced in home gardens. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 26--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (farm-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn 3/	Cucumbers
					Pounds						
1970	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	11.4	8.0	0.7	7.3	7.8	2.8
1971	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	11.2	8.1	0.7	7.3	7.5	2.8
1972	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	10.4	8.5	0.8	7.1	7.8	3.0
1973	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	11.0	8.7	0.8	7.6	7.9	2.7
1974	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	9.0	8.9	0.8	7.4	7.7	3.0
1975	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	9.1	8.4	0.9	6.9	7.8	2.8
1976	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	8.5	8.4	1.0	7.4	8.0	3.1
1977	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	8.6	5.3	1.1	7.0	7.6	3.5
1978	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	8.7	5.3	0.8	7.2	8.6	3.8
1979	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	8.2	5.9	1.1	7.2	8.5	3.8
1980	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	8.1	6.2	1.1	7.5	8.5	3.9
1981	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.4	8.2	6.1	1.4	7.4	8.2	4.0
1982	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	9.2	8.6	1.3	7.6	8.0	4.2
1983	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.3	8.5	8.5	1.4	7.2	8.1	4.5
1984	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.3	9.0	8.7	1.8	7.3	8.4	4.7
1985	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.3	9.2	8.5	1.8	7.0	8.4	4.4
1986	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.0	0.3	8.2	8.5	2.2	6.8	8.1	4.6
1987	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.1	0.3	8.0	8.3	2.1	6.7	8.3	5.1
1988	0.6	0.8	1.2	3.8	0.3	8.7	7.2	2.2	7.2	8.7	4.8
1989	0.7	0.6	1.2	3.8	0.3	8.4	7.9	2.3	7.5	8.4	4.8
1990	0.6	0.6	1.1	3.4	0.3	8.7	8.0	2.2	7.2	8.5	4.7
1991	0.6	0.8	1.1	3.1	0.3	8.2	7.5	2.0	6.8	8.7	4.6
1992	0.6	0.6	1.3	3.4	0.3	7.1	8.1	2.0	6.5	8.4	4.9

Year	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ endive	Garlic 2/	Lettuce: Head	Lettuce: Romaine and leaf	Onions	Bell peppers 2/	Radishes 2/	Spinach	Tomatoes	Total 4/
						Pounds					
1970	0.3	0.6	0.4	22.4	NA	10.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	12.1	88.1
1971	0.3	0.6	0.3	22.4	NA	10.7	2.3	0.6	0.3	11.3	87.6
1972	0.4	0.6	0.4	22.4	NA	10.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	12.1	88.8
1973	0.4	0.6	0.5	23.1	NA	10.2	2.5	0.6	0.3	12.5	90.6
1974	0.4	0.5	0.7	23.5	NA	11.2	2.7	0.5	0.3	11.8	89.7
1975	0.4	0.5	0.7	23.5	NA	10.5	2.5	0.6	0.3	12.0	88.6
1976	0.5	0.5	0.5	24.2	NA	11.0	2.7	0.6	0.3	12.6	91.0
1977	0.4	0.5	0.6	25.8	NA	11.1	2.8	0.7	0.4	12.4	91.3
1978	0.5	0.5	0.7	25.1	NA	10.9	2.8	0.5	0.3	12.9	89.8
1979	0.5	0.5	1.0	25.1	NA	11.4	2.8	0.6	0.4	12.4	91.1
1980	0.5	0.5	0.9	25.6	NA	11.4	2.9	0.6	0.4	12.8	92.5
1981	0.5	0.4	0.7	24.9	NA	10.7	2.8	0.6	0.5	12.3	90.9
1982	0.5	0.4	0.8	24.9	NA	12.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	12.9	95.2
1983	0.5	0.4	1.1	22.4	NA	12.2	3.3	0.5	0.5	13.5	93.2
1984	0.5	0.4	0.8	24.9	NA	13.1	3.6	0.5	0.5	14.2	99.5
1985	0.5	0.4	1.1	23.7	3.3	13.6	3.8	0.5	0.7	14.9	103.0
1986	0.5	0.4	0.8	21.9	2.4	13.7	4.0	0.5	0.6	15.8	100.5
1987	0.5	0.3	1.2	25.7	2.5	13.4	4.2	0.4	0.6	15.8	107.0
1988	0.4	0.4	1.2	27.0	3.2	14.5	4.5	0.5	0.6	16.8	111.5
1989	0.4	0.3	1.1	26.8	3.6	14.8	4.7	0.6	0.6	16.8	115.5
1990	0.4	0.2	1.4	27.8	3.8	15.1	4.5	0.6	0.8	15.5	113.3
1991	0.4	0.2	1.6	26.1	4.0	15.8	5.1	0.5	0.8	15.4	110.4
1992	0.4	0.2	1.7	24.1	4.5	16.2	5.3	0.6	0.8	14.4	109.3

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes fresh and processing. 3/ On-cob basis. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 27--Commercially produced fresh vegetables (retail-weight equivalent): Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Artichokes 2/	Asparagus	Snap beans	Broccoli	Brussels sprouts 2/	Cabbage	Carrots	Cauliflower	Celery 2/	Sweet corn 3/	Cucumbers
					Pounds						
1970	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.3	10.6	5.8	0.7	6.8	7.2	2.6
1971	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	10.4	5.9	0.6	6.8	6.9	2.6
1972	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	9.7	6.3	0.8	6.6	7.1	2.7
1973	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.2	10.2	6.5	0.7	7.0	7.3	2.5
1974	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	8.4	6.7	0.7	6.8	7.1	2.7
1975	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	8.5	6.3	0.8	6.5	7.2	2.6
1976	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	7.9	6.2	0.9	6.8	7.4	2.8
1977	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.3	8.0	5.2	1.0	6.6	7.0	3.2
1978	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3	8.1	5.2	0.7	6.7	6.1	3.5
1979	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	7.6	5.7	1.0	6.7	6.0	3.5
1980	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	7.5	6.0	1.0	7.0	6.0	3.6
1981	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.3	7.6	5.9	1.3	6.9	5.7	3.7
1982	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	8.6	6.4	1.2	7.1	5.5	3.9
1983	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.3	7.9	6.3	1.3	6.7	5.6	4.2
1984	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.3	0.3	8.4	6.5	1.7	6.8	5.9	4.3
1985	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.4	0.3	8.6	6.3	1.7	6.5	5.9	4.0
1986	0.5	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.3	7.6	6.3	2.0	6.2	5.6	4.3
1987	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.8	0.2	7.4	6.0	2.0	6.2	5.8	4.7
1988	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.2	8.1	7.0	2.0	6.7	5.3	4.4
1989	0.6	0.5	1.1	3.5	0.3	7.8	7.6	2.1	7.0	5.9	4.4
1990	0.5	0.5	1.0	3.1	0.3	8.1	7.8	2.0	6.7	6.0	4.3
1991	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.3	7.6	7.2	1.8	6.3	5.3	4.2
1992	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.1	0.2	6.6	7.8	1.8	6.1	5.9	4.5

Year	Eggplant 2/	Escarole/ endive	Garlic 2/	Lettuce: Head	Lettuce: Romaine and leaf	Onions	Bell peppers 2/	Radishes 2/	Spinach	Tomatoes	Total 4/
					Pounds						
1970	0.3	0.5	0.3	20.8	NA	9.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	10.3	81.1
1971	0.3	0.5	0.2	20.8	NA	10.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	9.6	80.8
1972	0.3	0.5	0.3	20.9	NA	10.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	10.3	81.7
1973	0.4	0.5	0.4	21.5	NA	9.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	10.6	83.5
1974	0.4	0.5	0.6	21.9	NA	10.5	2.5	0.5	0.2	10.1	82.6
1975	0.4	0.5	0.6	21.9	NA	9.9	2.3	0.6	0.3	10.2	81.6
1976	0.4	0.5	0.4	22.5	NA	10.3	2.5	0.6	0.3	10.7	83.7
1977	0.4	0.4	0.5	24.0	NA	10.4	2.6	0.6	0.3	10.5	84.0
1978	0.4	0.4	0.6	23.3	NA	10.3	2.5	0.5	0.3	11.0	82.6
1979	0.4	0.5	0.8	23.3	NA	10.8	2.7	0.6	0.4	10.6	83.8
1980	0.4	0.4	0.7	23.6	NA	10.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	10.9	85.1
1981	0.4	0.4	0.6	23.2	NA	10.1	2.6	0.6	0.5	10.5	83.7
1982	0.5	0.4	0.6	23.2	NA	11.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	11.0	87.6
1983	0.5	0.4	0.9	20.9	NA	11.4	3.1	0.5	0.5	11.4	85.7
1984	0.4	0.4	0.8	23.2	NA	12.3	3.3	0.5	0.5	12.1	91.5
1985	0.4	0.4	0.9	22.0	3.0	12.8	3.5	0.5	0.6	12.6	94.7
1986	0.4	0.3	0.6	20.4	2.2	12.9	3.6	0.4	0.5	13.4	92.3
1987	0.4	0.3	1.0	23.9	2.3	12.6	3.9	0.4	0.5	13.5	96.3
1988	0.4	0.3	1.0	25.1	3.0	13.7	4.1	0.5	0.5	14.3	102.4
1989	0.4	0.3	0.9	26.8	3.3	13.9	4.3	0.6	0.6	14.3	106.2
1990	0.4	0.2	1.1	25.8	3.5	14.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	13.2	104.2
1991	0.4	0.2	1.3	24.3	3.7	14.8	4.7	0.5	0.7	13.1	101.4
1992	0.4	0.2	1.4	22.4	4.2	15.2	4.9	0.6	0.7	12.2	100.5

NA = Not available.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes fresh and processing. 3/ On-cob basis. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 28--Selected commercially grown vegetables for processing: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Vegetables for canning												
	Asparagus	Snap beans	Beets	Cabbage for kraut	Carrots	Sweet corn	Cucumbers for pickling	Green peas	Chile peppers	Spinach 2/	Tomatoes 3/	Total 4/ Excluding tomatoes	Total 4/ Including tomatoes
	Pounds												
1970	0.6	4.7	1.8	2.3	1.0	14.3	5.5	3.2	NA	0.7	62.1	34.0	96.1
1971	0.6	4.6	2.0	2.5	0.9	14.8	5.6	3.2	NA	0.8	68.3	35.0	103.3
1972	0.6	4.6	2.0	2.2	1.1	15.0	5.8	3.1	NA	0.8	64.9	35.1	100.0
1973	0.6	4.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	14.5	5.6	3.4	NA	0.7	58.4	34.8	93.3
1974	0.5	4.9	1.8	2.3	1.0	13.5	5.5	2.9	NA	0.7	61.3	33.1	94.4
1975	0.6	4.4	1.7	2.1	1.0	12.0	6.0	2.8	NA	0.8	61.9	31.5	93.5
1976	0.5	4.9	1.8	2.2	1.0	13.1	5.9	2.9	NA	0.7	65.7	33.0	98.8
1977	0.5	4.8	2.0	2.2	1.0	14.1	5.9	3.0	NA	0.6	62.8	34.1	96.9
1978	0.4	4.8	1.9	2.1	0.9	13.4	6.0	2.9	NA	0.6	58.8	32.9	91.8
1979	0.3	4.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	12.7	5.9	2.6	NA	0.5	64.3	31.5	95.8
1980	0.4	4.6	1.8	2.0	0.9	13.0	5.6	2.7	3.3	0.6	63.6	35.0	98.6
1981	0.4	4.6	1.6	2.0	0.9	12.1	5.0	2.7	3.6	0.5	59.3	33.6	92.9
1982	0.3	4.2	1.3	1.7	0.8	11.6	5.1	2.5	3.3	0.4	60.1	31.1	91.3
1983	0.3	4.1	1.3	2.0	0.8	11.6	5.2	2.4	3.5	0.3	60.9	31.4	92.3
1984	0.3	3.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	10.2	5.2	2.0	4.0	0.3	68.5	29.9	98.4
1985	0.3	3.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	11.9	5.8	2.1	4.3	0.4	63.2	31.8	95.1
1986	0.3	3.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	12.1	5.3	2.2	4.6	0.3	63.6	32.0	95.6
1987	0.3	3.8	0.8	1.6	0.8	10.6	5.2	2.0	4.6	0.3	65.2	29.9	95.1
1988	0.3	3.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	10.4	5.3	1.8	4.6	0.3	61.3	29.9	91.2
1989	0.3	3.9	0.6	1.2	1.0	9.5	5.2	1.7	5.4	0.3	69.4	29.3	98.7
1990	0.3	3.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	11.0	5.2	2.0	6.2	0.4	70.2	31.5	101.7
1991	0.3	4.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	11.1	4.9	1.9	6.2	0.3	71.4	32.0	103.4
1992	0.3	4.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	11.9	4.8	2.1	6.9	0.4	73.3	33.0	106.3

Year	Vegetables for freezing												
	Asparagus	Lima beans	Snap beans	Broccoli	Carrots	Cauliflower	Sweet corn	Green peas	Spinach	Miscellaneous	Total 4/	Dehydrated onions	Total selected processed vegetables 4/
	Pounds												
1970	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	5.8	1.9	0.7	1.5	16.7	1.2	114.0
1971	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.5	0.6	5.5	2.1	0.8	1.8	16.8	1.5	121.4
1972	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.8	0.5	5.4	2.0	0.8	1.7	16.6	0.9	117.5
1973	0.2	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.8	0.6	6.0	1.9	0.7	1.9	17.8	1.2	112.2
1974	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.8	0.7	5.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	17.1	1.5	113.0
1975	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.6	0.6	6.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	16.9	2.0	112.3
1976	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.6	0.6	5.9	1.9	0.7	1.7	17.1	0.8	116.5
1977	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.7	0.7	7.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	18.3	1.3	116.5
1978	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.5	0.8	6.3	1.8	0.7	1.5	17.2	1.2	110.2
1979	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.7	0.7	6.8	1.9	0.8	1.4	18.0	1.8	115.6
1980	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.5	0.8	6.4	1.8	0.8	1.3	17.1	0.6	116.3
1981	0.1	0.7	1.7	1.5	2.5	0.9	6.3	1.7	0.6	1.4	17.5	0.6	111.0
1982	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	5.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	16.1	1.8	109.2
1983	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.8	6.6	1.8	0.5	1.6	17.0	1.4	110.7
1984	0.1	0.5	1.8	1.8	2.9	0.9	8.0	2.0	0.5	1.4	19.8	1.4	119.6
1985	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.9	7.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	19.6	1.4	116.1
1986	0.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.9	7.5	1.9	0.5	1.7	18.5	1.8	115.9
1987	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.9	7.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	19.3	1.3	115.7
1988	0.1	0.3	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.0	8.7	1.9	0.6	2.0	21.1	1.4	113.7
1989	0.1	0.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.8	8.3	2.0	0.4	2.1	20.7	1.6	121.0
1990	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	0.8	8.8	2.2	0.3	1.7	20.5	2.1	124.3
1991	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.3	2.7	0.6	9.4	2.3	0.6	1.7	21.6	1.8	126.6
1992	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	0.6	9.0	2.0	0.4	1.6	20.8	1.4	128.6

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Data could not be converted to product weight because statistics on the use of vegetables in end products, such as tomatoes in catsup, are not complete. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes fresh and processing uses. 3/ Includes tomatoes for canned whole tomatoes, sauce, paste, juice, catsup, and chili sauce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 29--Mushrooms: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Crop Year 2/	For fresh market		For processing		Total 3/	
	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
	Pounds					
1970	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9
1971	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1
1972	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2
1973	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3
1974	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.4
1975	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.4
1976	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.6
1977	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	1.9
1978	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.1
1979	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.9	2.2
1980	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.2
1981	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.9	2.3
1982	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	3.0	2.4
1983	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.8
1984	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.9
1985	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
1986	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.3	3.8	3.0
1987	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.6	2.9
1988	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.9
1989	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0	3.6	2.9
1990	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.7	3.0
1991	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	3.6	3.0
1992	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.1	3.4	2.8

1/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 30--Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, and dry field peas: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Potatoes											
	Canned		Frozen		Chips and shoestrings		Dehydrated		Fresh		Total 2/ 3/	
	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail	Farm	Retail
	Pounds											
1970	2.0	1.2	28.5	12.8	17.4	4.3	12.0	1.7	61.8	59.3	121.7	79.3
1971	2.1	1.3	30.1	13.9	17.2	4.2	12.3	1.7	56.1	53.8	117.8	75.0
1972	2.1	1.3	30.3	14.3	16.7	4.1	12.4	1.7	57.9	55.5	119.4	77.0
1973	2.2	1.4	34.2	16.4	16.3	4.0	13.1	1.8	52.4	50.3	118.3	74.0
1974	2.3	1.5	35.3	17.3	15.7	3.9	14.5	2.0	49.4	47.4	117.2	72.0
1975	2.0	1.3	37.1	18.6	15.5	3.8	14.7	2.1	52.6	50.5	122.0	76.2
1976	1.9	1.2	41.8	20.9	15.8	3.9	16.3	2.3	49.4	47.5	125.3	75.8
1977	2.2	1.4	42.2	21.1	16.2	4.0	11.4	1.6	50.1	48.1	122.1	76.2
1978	2.3	1.4	42.6	21.3	16.6	4.1	12.1	1.7	46.0	44.1	119.5	72.6
1979	2.1	1.3	38.5	19.3	16.7	4.1	11.2	1.6	49.3	47.3	117.8	73.5
1980	1.9	1.2	35.4	17.7	16.5	4.1	9.8	1.4	51.1	49.0	114.7	73.4
1981	1.8	1.1	41.5	20.7	16.6	4.1	10.8	1.5	45.8	44.0	116.6	71.5
1982	1.9	1.2	38.6	19.3	17.1	4.2	10.4	1.5	47.1	45.2	115.1	71.4
1983	1.9	1.2	39.2	19.6	17.8	4.4	10.0	1.4	49.6	47.6	118.6	74.3
1984	1.8	1.2	43.7	21.8	18.0	4.4	10.3	1.4	48.3	46.4	122.1	75.2
1985	1.9	1.2	45.4	22.7	17.6	4.3	11.2	1.6	46.3	44.5	122.4	74.2
1986	1.8	1.1	46.3	23.1	18.2	4.5	10.9	1.5	48.8	46.9	126.0	77.2
1987	1.8	1.1	47.9	23.9	17.6	4.3	10.8	1.5	47.9	46.0	125.9	76.9
1988	1.9	1.2	43.3	21.7	17.2	4.2	10.4	1.5	49.6	47.6	122.5	76.2
1989	2.0	1.3	46.8	23.4	17.5	4.3	10.8	1.5	50.0	48.0	127.1	78.5
1990	1.9	1.2	50.2	25.1	17.0	4.2	12.8	1.8	45.9	44.1	127.8	78.4
1991	1.8	1.1	51.0	25.5	17.1	4.2	13.9	1.9	46.9	45.0	130.6	77.7
1992	1.8	1.1	51.8	25.9	17.0	4.2	14.1	2.0	48.7	46.8	133.5	80.0

Year	Sweetpotatoes	Dry edible beans 4/	Dry field peas and lentils
	Farm	Farm	Farm
	Pounds		
1970	5.4	7.1	0.9
1971	4.9	6.8	0.7
1972	4.9	6.0	0.8
1973	5.0	7.8	0.6
1974	4.9	6.0	0.7
1975	5.4	6.8	0.4
1976	5.4	6.4	0.6
1977	4.7	6.4	0.4
1978	4.9	5.1	0.8
1979	5.1	6.4	0.4
1980	4.4	5.4	0.4
1981	4.7	5.4	0.6
1982	5.5	6.5	0.4
1983	4.6	6.5	0.4
1984	4.9	5.1	0.4
1985	5.4	7.1	0.5
1986	4.4	6.6	0.7
1987	4.4	5.2	0.5
1988	4.1	6.9	0.6
1989	4.1	5.9	0.4
1990	4.6	6.4	0.5
1991	4.0	7.6	0.5
1992	4.3	7.5	0.6

1/ Calendar-year basis except for dry field peas, beginning in September of the year indicated. Data exclude home-garden products. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Excludes potato starch used in processed foods. Includes small amounts of potato flour. 4/ Cleaned basis.

Table 31--Flour and cereal products: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Wheat flour			Rye flour	Rice 3/	Corn products 4/				Oat products 5/	Barley products 6/	Total flour and cereal products 7/8/
	White and whole wheat	Durum flour 2/	Total			Flour and meal	Hominy and grits	Starch	Total			
	Pounds											
1970	104.0	6.9	110.9	1.2	6.7	7.0	2.2	1.9	11.1	4.4	1.0	135.3
1971	103.7	6.8	110.5	1.1	7.6	6.7	1.8	1.9	10.4	4.4	0.8	134.9
1972	102.7	7.1	109.8	1.0	7.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	9.7	4.4	0.8	132.9
1973	105.0	7.8	112.8	1.3	6.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	9.8	4.4	0.8	136.1
1974	104.2	6.8	111.0	1.2	7.5	5.8	2.3	2.1	10.2	4.5	0.8	135.2
1975	107.7	6.8	114.5	1.0	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	10.8	4.1	0.9	138.8
1976	112.0	7.1	119.1	0.8	7.1	5.8	3.0	2.2	11.0	3.9	0.9	142.8
1977	108.0	7.5	115.5	0.7	7.5	6.6	3.3	2.3	12.2	3.9	0.9	140.7
1978	108.5	6.7	115.2	0.7	5.6	6.8	3.1	2.5	12.4	3.7	1.0	138.8
1979	109.9	7.3	117.2	0.7	9.4	7.1	3.0	2.7	12.8	3.7	1.1	144.8
1980	110.3	6.6	116.9	0.7	9.4	7.4	2.8	2.7	12.9	3.7	1.1	144.6
1981	109.7	6.1	115.8	0.7	10.9	7.7	2.7	2.9	13.3	3.6	1.0	145.4
1982	110.8	6.1	116.9	0.6	11.8	8.0	2.9	2.9	13.8	3.6	1.0	147.8
1983	111.3	6.4	117.7	0.7	9.9	8.4	3.0	3.3	14.7	3.5	1.0	147.5
1984	112.1	7.1	119.2	0.7	8.5	9.4	3.1	3.5	16.0	3.5	1.0	148.8
1985	116.6	8.1	124.7	0.7	9.0	10.2	3.2	3.7	17.1	3.7	1.0	156.1
1986	116.8	8.9	125.7	0.6	11.6	11.9	3.3	4.2	19.4	3.8	1.0	162.1
1987	119.4	10.6	130.0	0.6	14.0	13.6	3.3	4.2	21.1	4.2	1.0	170.8
1988	120.8	9.2	130.0	0.6	14.3	14.0	3.4	4.4	21.8	6.0	1.0	173.7
1989	120.3	9.3	129.6	0.6	15.2	14.0	3.4	4.1	21.5	7.5	1.0	175.4
1990	124.3	11.5	135.8	0.6	16.2	14.0	3.4	4.3	21.7	8.2	1.0	183.5
1991	124.9	11.6	136.5	0.6	16.8	14.1	3.4	4.4	21.9	8.6	0.9	185.4
1992	125.3	13.0	138.3	0.6	16.8	14.1	3.4	4.4	21.9	8.5	0.9	187.0

1/ Consumption of most items at the processing level. Excludes quantities used in alcoholic beverages and fuel. 2/ Semolina and durum flour in products such as macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles. Includes blended semolina since 1984. 3/ Milled basis. Rice consumption for marketing year beginning August prior to year indicated. 4/ Based on Census of Manufactures. See table 33 for data on corn sugar and corn syrup. 5/ Includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat oat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran. 6/ Includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing. 7/ Computed from unrounded data. 8/ Excludes wheat not ground into flour, for example, shredded wheat breakfast cereals.

Table 32--Breakfast cereals: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Ready-to-eat	Ready-to-cook	Total 2/
		Pounds	
1970	8.6	1.7	10.3
1971	8.6	1.9	10.5
1972	8.6	2.0	10.6
1973	8.7	2.2	10.9
1974	8.9	2.4	11.3
1975	9.0	2.6	11.6
1976	9.2	2.8	12.0
1977	9.4	2.9	12.3
1978	9.5	2.7	12.2
1979	9.6	2.5	12.1
1980	9.7	2.3	12.0
1981	9.8	2.2	12.0
1982	9.9	2.0	11.9
1983	10.1	2.1	12.2
1984	10.3	2.2	12.5
1985	10.5	2.3	12.8
1986	10.7	2.4	13.1
1987	10.7	2.6	13.3
1988	11.0	3.0	14.0
1989	11.3	3.2	14.5
1990	11.3	2.8	14.1
1991	11.4	2.6	14.0
1992	11.3	2.5	13.8

1/ Based on Census of Manufactures. Estimates interpolated between noncensus years. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 33--Caloric and low-calorie sweeteners: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Caloric sweeteners								Low-calorie sweeteners 5/			
	Refined sugar 2/	Corn sweeteners: High fructose	Corn sweeteners: Glucose	Corn sweeteners: Dextrose	Corn sweeteners: Total 3/	Edible syrups 4/	Honey	Total 2/	Saccharin	Aspartame	Total 2/	Total sweeteners 2/
	Pounds											
1970	101.8	0.7	14.0	4.6	19.3	0.5	1.0	122.6	5.8	0	5.8	128.3
1971	102.1	0.9	14.9	5.0	20.8	0.5	0.9	124.3	5.1	0	5.1	129.4
1972	102.3	1.3	15.4	4.4	21.1	0.5	1.0	124.9	5.1	0	5.1	130.0
1973	100.8	2.1	16.5	4.8	23.4	0.5	0.9	125.6	5.1	0	5.1	130.7
1974	95.7	3.0	17.2	4.9	25.1	0.4	0.7	121.9	5.9	0	5.9	127.8
1975	89.2	4.9	17.5	5.0	27.4	0.4	1.0	117.9	6.1	0	6.1	124.0
1976	93.4	6.9	17.5	5.0	29.3	0.5	0.9	124.0	6.1	0	6.1	130.1
1977	94.2	9.1	17.6	4.1	30.8	0.4	0.9	126.3	6.6	0	6.6	132.9
1978	91.4	11.2	17.8	3.8	32.8	0.4	1.1	125.7	6.9	0	6.9	132.6
1979	89.3	14.4	17.9	3.6	35.9	0.4	1.0	126.7	7.3	0	7.3	134.0
1980	83.6	18.4	16.8	3.8	39.0	0.4	0.8	123.9	7.7	0	7.7	131.6
1981	79.4	22.2	17.8	3.5	43.5	0.4	0.8	124.1	8.0	0.2	8.2	132.3
1982	73.7	26.7	18.0	3.5	48.2	0.4	0.9	123.2	8.4	1.0	9.5	132.7
1983	70.3	31.2	18.0	3.5	52.7	0.4	0.9	124.3	9.5	3.5	13.0	137.2
1984	66.7	37.4	18.0	3.5	59.0	0.4	1.0	127.0	10.0	5.8	15.8	142.8
1985	62.7	44.9	18.1	4.2	67.2	0.4	1.0	131.3	6.0	12.1	18.1	149.5
1986	60.0	45.6	18.3	4.2	68.1	0.4	1.0	129.6	5.5	13.0	18.5	148.1
1987	62.4	47.2	18.5	4.3	69.9	0.4	1.0	133.7	5.5	13.6	19.1	152.8
1988	62.1	48.5	18.8	4.3	71.6	0.4	1.1	135.1	6.0	14.0	20.0	155.1
1989	62.8	49.4	19.3	4.4	73.1	0.4	1.1	137.3	6.1	14.2	20.3	157.6
1990	64.4	50.3	20.1	4.5	74.9	0.4	1.0	140.7	6.7	15.5	22.2	162.9
1991	63.7	51.4	20.7	4.5	76.6	0.4	1.0	141.7	7.3	17.0	24.3	166.0
1992 P	64.5	51.7	21.1	4.5	77.4	0.4	1.0	143.3	NA	NA	NA	NA

P = Preliminary. NA = Not available.

1/ Dry basis. Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Sugar consumption is the total U.S. sugar (cane and beet) deliveries for food and beverages; does not include sugar imported in blends and mixtures. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Contains estimates of sorgo, maple, cane, molasses, and refiner's syrup. 5/ Sugar-sweetness equivalent. Assumes saccharin is 300 times as sweet as sugar; and aspartame is 200 times as sweet as sugar.

Table 34--Candy and other confectionery products: Sales, value, and supply and utilization, with quantity, per capita consumption, and value of sugar use, 1970-92

Year	Manufacturers 1/		Supply and utilization					Domestic disappearance 4/		Sugar use in confectionery products 6/			
										Quantity			
	Sales	Average value	Shipments	Imports 2/	Total supply and utilization	Exports 2/	Net change in invisible stocks 3/	Total	Per capita 5/	Total	Per capita	Total value	Unit value
	Mil. dols.	Cents per pound	Million pounds						Pounds	1,000 short tons	Pounds	Mil. dols.	Cents per pound
1970	1,950	48.5	4,020	125	4,145	15	46	4,084	19.9	1,086	10.6	233	10.7
1971	2,014	51.0	3,950	121	4,071	19	-7	4,059	19.5	1,108	10.7	257	11.6
1972	2,024	52.1	3,885	136	4,021	26	-19	4,014	19.1	1,101	10.5	246	11.2
1973	2,186	56.2	3,889	139	4,028	34	46	3,948	18.6	1,120	10.6	278	12.4
1974	2,839	75.9	3,740	153	3,893	39	59	3,795	17.7	1,093	10.2	589	26.9
1975	2,698	84.3	3,438	132	3,570	34	-64	3,600	16.7	916	8.5	487	26.6
1976	2,983	84.0	3,551	152	3,703	41	105	3,557	16.3	1,000	9.2	389	19.5
1977	3,675	99.3	3,700	120	3,820	44	73	3,703	16.8	967	8.8	263	13.6
1978	3,847	107.2	3,588	134	3,722	50	-57	3,729	16.8	972	8.7	271	13.9
1979	4,281	116.6	3,673	118	3,791	51	82	3,658	16.3	956	8.5	365	19.1
1980	4,684	134.3	3,488	120	3,608	45	-104	3,667	16.1	994	8.7	523	26.3
1981	5,171	142.5	3,630	123	3,753	56	-18	3,715	16.2	1,017	8.8	686	33.7
1982	5,650	148.8	3,798	139	3,937	51	-45	3,931	16.9	1,013	8.7	545	26.9
1983	5,983	147.2	4,064	171	4,235	48	15	4,172	17.8	1,048	8.9	564	26.9
1984	6,610	155.0	4,265	245	4,510	52	82	4,376	18.5	1,077	9.1	564	26.2
1985	7,092	163.9	4,326	297	4,623	54	92	4,477	18.8	1,079	9.0	596	27.6
1986	7,280	173.3	4,201	302	4,503	55	-52	4,500	18.7	1,091	9.1	551	25.3
1987	7,678	181.5	4,231	286	4,517	64	-118	4,571	18.8	1,190	9.8	596	25.0
1988	8,278	181.1	4,570	263	4,833	97	-8	4,744	19.4	1,211	9.9	573	23.7
1989	8,682	178.9	4,852	250	5,102	60	103	4,939	20.0	1,232	10.0	669	27.2
1990	9,004	186.0	4,840	356	5,196	131	-8	5,073	20.3	1,326	10.6	652	24.6
1991	9,655	193.3	4,995	299	5,294	152	-34	5,176	20.5	1,325	10.5	667	25.2
1992 P	10,100	196.1	5,150	350	5,500	165	35	5,300	20.7	1,340	10.5	675	25.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Data on U.S. confectionery shipments, including chocolate and cocoa products, in "Confectionery Shipments, Sales, Average Value, and Per Capita Consumption," Confectionery Manufacturers' (Annual) Sales and Distribution (Surveys) 1967-88, U.S. Department of Commerce. 2/ Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division. 3/ Calculated as a residual. Negatives indicate increases in stock level during year; positives signify net withdrawals. 4/ Domestic disappearance for food use. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Quantity estimated by the Economic Research Service, based on data from Crops Branch and Estimates Division, NASS.

Table 35--Coffee, tea, and cocoa: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Coffee						Tea, leaf equivalent	Cocoa	
	Instant 2/		Regular		Total 3/				
	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight	Green bean equivalent	Retail weight		Bean equivalent	Chocolate liquor equivalent 4/
	Pounds								
1970	2.04	0.68	11.6	9.7	13.6	10.4	0.73	3.9	3.1
1971	2.23	0.74	10.9	9.1	13.1	9.9	0.77	3.9	3.1
1972	2.32	0.77	11.3	9.5	13.7	10.3	0.78	4.3	3.5
1973	2.56	0.85	10.9	9.2	13.5	10.0	0.79	4.1	3.3
1974	2.56	1.02	10.2	8.6	12.8	9.6	0.79	3.7	2.9
1975	2.31	0.92	9.8	8.3	12.2	9.2	0.80	3.2	2.6
1976	2.51	1.00	10.0	8.4	12.5	9.4	0.82	3.7	3.0
1977	2.06	0.82	7.3	6.1	9.4	7.0	0.80	3.3	2.6
1978	2.11	0.84	8.4	7.1	10.5	7.9	0.77	3.3	2.7
1979	2.15	0.86	9.2	7.7	11.3	8.6	0.74	3.3	2.7
1980	2.16	0.86	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.78	3.4	2.7
1981	2.10	0.84	7.9	6.6	10.0	7.5	0.77	3.6	2.9
1982	2.18	0.87	7.7	6.5	9.9	7.4	0.74	3.7	3.0
1983	2.21	0.88	7.8	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.74	4.0	3.2
1984	2.25	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.76	4.3	3.4
1985	2.31	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.75	4.6	3.7
1986	2.31	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.76	4.8	3.8
1987	2.25	0.90	8.0	6.7	10.2	7.6	0.74	4.8	3.8
1988	2.16	0.86	7.7	6.4	9.8	7.3	0.75	4.8	3.8
1989	2.22	0.89	7.9	6.6	10.1	7.5	0.74	4.9	4.0
1990	2.28	0.91	8.1	6.8	10.3	7.7	0.72	5.4	4.3
1991	2.31	0.92	8.2	6.9	10.5	7.8	0.74	5.7	4.6
1992 P	2.33	0.93	8.3	7.0	10.6	7.9	0.75	5.7	4.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Quantity processed for soluble use minus net exports. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Chocolate liquor is what remains after cocoa beans have been roasted and hulled; it is sometimes called ground or bitter chocolate.

Table 36--Beverages: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Milk			Tea	Coffee	Bottled water	Soft drinks	Selected juices
	Whole	Lowfat 2/	Total 3/	4/	5/	6/	7/	
	Gallons							
1970	25.5	5.8	31.3	6.8	33.4	NA	24.3	NA
1971	25.0	6.3	31.3	7.2	32.2	NA	25.5	5.4
1972	24.1	6.9	31.0	7.3	33.6	NA	26.2	5.5
1973	23.0	7.5	30.5	7.4	33.3	NA	27.6	6.0
1974	21.7	7.7	29.5	7.5	33.2	NA	27.6	5.8
1975	21.1	8.4	29.5	7.5	31.4	NA	28.2	6.4
1976	20.4	9.0	29.3	7.7	32.5	1.2	30.8	6.2
1977	19.5	9.5	29.0	7.5	24.5	1.3	33.0	6.4
1978	18.7	9.8	28.6	7.2	27.3	1.9	34.2	6.6
1979	18.0	10.2	28.2	6.9	29.3	2.2	34.7	6.8
1980	17.0	10.5	27.6	7.3	26.7	2.4	35.0	7.4
1981	16.3	10.8	27.1	7.2	26.0	2.7	35.4	7.0
1982	15.5	10.9	26.4	6.9	25.9	3.0	35.3	6.7
1983	15.2	11.1	26.3	7.0	26.3	3.4	35.2	6.0
1984	14.8	11.6	26.4	7.1	26.8	4.0	36.0	6.6
1985	14.3	12.3	26.7	7.1	27.4	4.5	35.7	7.6
1986	13.5	13.0	26.5	7.1	27.5	5.0	35.8	7.5
1987	13.0	13.3	26.3	7.0	26.7	5.7	39.2	8.0
1988	12.3	13.5	25.8	7.0	25.7	6.5	41.6	7.4
1989	11.3	14.7	26.0	6.9	26.3	7.4	42.5	7.7
1990	10.5	15.2	25.7	6.8	27.1	8.0	44.0	6.8
1991	10.2	15.5	25.7	6.9	27.4	8.0	43.9	7.3
1992	9.8	15.6	25.3	7.0	27.8	8.2	44.1	6.8

Year	Alcoholic beverages							
	Resident population				Adult population, 21 years and over			
	Beer	Wine 8/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/	Beer	Wine 8/	Distilled spirits	Total 3/
	Gallons							
1970	18.5	1.3	1.8	21.6	30.6	2.2	3.0	35.7
1971	18.9	1.5	1.8	22.3	31.2	2.4	3.0	36.7
1972	19.3	1.6	1.9	22.8	31.5	2.6	3.1	37.2
1973	20.1	1.6	1.9	23.6	32.4	2.7	3.1	38.2
1974	20.9	1.6	2.0	24.5	33.6	2.6	3.1	39.3
1975	21.3	1.7	2.0	25.0	33.9	2.7	3.1	39.7
1976	21.5	1.7	2.0	25.2	33.8	2.7	3.1	39.6
1977	22.4	1.8	2.0	26.1	34.8	2.8	3.1	40.7
1978	23.0	2.0	2.0	26.9	35.4	3.0	3.1	41.4
1979	23.8	2.0	2.0	27.8	36.2	3.0	3.0	42.3
1980	24.3	2.1	2.0	28.3	36.6	3.2	3.0	42.8
1981	24.6	2.2	2.0	28.8	36.9	3.3	2.9	43.1
1982	24.4	2.2	1.9	28.5	36.3	3.3	2.8	42.3
1983	24.2	2.3	1.8	28.3	35.7	3.3	2.7	41.8
1984	24.0	2.4	1.8	28.1	35.1	3.4	2.6	41.2
1985	23.8	2.4	1.8	28.0	34.6	3.5	2.6	40.7
1986	24.1	2.4	1.6	28.2	34.9	3.5	2.4	40.8
1987	24.0	2.3	1.6	27.9	34.6	3.3	2.3	40.3
1988	23.8	2.3	1.5	27.6	34.3	3.2	2.2	39.8
1989	23.6	2.1	1.5	27.2	33.9	3.1	2.2	39.1
1990	24.3	2.0	1.5	27.9	34.9	2.9	2.2	40.0
1991	23.1	1.9	1.4	26.4	33.2	2.7	2.0	37.8
1992	22.8	1.9	1.4	26.1	32.7	2.7	2.0	37.4

NA = Not available.

1/ Soft drink and alcoholic beverage per capita figures are constructed by ERS based on industry data. Milk, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages are based on U.S. resident population, July 1. Coffee, tea, and fruit juices are based on U.S. total population, July 1. 2/ Includes buttermilk and skim milk. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Fluid equivalent conversion factor is 200 6 oz. cups per pound of tea, leaf equivalent. 5/ Includes instant and decaffeinated coffee. Converted to fluid equivalent on the basis of 80 6 oz. cups per pound of regular roasted coffee and 167 5-oz. cups per pound of instant coffee. 6/ Source: Beverage Marketing Corporation. 7/ Revised in accord with the Census of Manufactures. 8/ Beginning in 1983, includes wine coolers.

Table 37--Tree nuts and coconuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-92 1/

Year	Tree nuts (shelled basis)								Coconuts (desiccated)
	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Macadamias	Pistachios	Other 2/	Total 3/	
	Pounds								
1970	0.34	0.05	0.40	0.34	0.01	0.04	0.56	1.74	0.47
1971	0.36	0.06	0.44	0.40	0.02	0.05	0.56	1.89	0.52
1972	0.36	0.07	0.43	0.38	0.01	0.03	0.67	1.96	0.56
1973	0.26	0.10	0.43	0.39	0.01	0.06	0.50	1.76	0.48
1974	0.26	0.04	0.39	0.42	0.02	0.05	0.40	1.58	0.44
1975	0.35	0.08	0.39	0.50	0.02	0.03	0.57	1.94	0.44
1976	0.42	0.07	0.33	0.51	0.02	0.04	0.51	1.91	0.45
1977	0.45	0.06	0.37	0.48	0.02	0.04	0.28	1.71	0.44
1978	0.39	0.08	0.39	0.37	0.02	0.04	0.42	1.71	0.47
1979	0.37	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.03	0.04	0.38	1.74	0.40
1980	0.42	0.05	0.43	0.50	0.03	0.05	0.32	1.79	0.39
1981	0.50	0.04	0.45	0.52	0.03	0.04	0.33	1.91	0.40
1982	0.58	0.06	0.49	0.47	0.04	0.05	0.46	2.15	0.40
1983	0.56	0.06	0.48	0.52	0.04	0.07	0.52	2.24	0.42
1984	0.60	0.06	0.54	0.48	0.04	0.11	0.47	2.29	0.42
1985	0.69	0.06	0.47	0.48	0.05	0.12	0.45	2.31	0.43
1986	0.53	0.04	0.54	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.47	2.22	0.46
1987	0.59	0.06	0.54	0.47	0.05	0.09	0.41	2.20	0.58
1988	0.66	0.07	0.50	0.49	0.05	0.12	0.40	2.30	0.49
1989	0.71	0.06	0.46	0.49	0.05	0.08	0.51	2.37	0.47
1990	0.87	0.07	0.49	0.49	0.05	0.11	0.50	2.57	0.48
1991	0.73	0.06	0.46	0.52	0.04	0.08	0.44	2.31	0.46
1992 P	0.75	0.06	0.37	0.46	0.04	0.13	0.59	2.41	0.50

P = Preliminary.

1/ Calendar year for coconuts; crop year beginning August 1 for walnuts; September 1 for pistachios, and July 1 for all others. Uses U.S. total population, July 1 for coconuts; January 1 of year following that indicated for all other items. 2/ Includes brazil nuts, pignolis, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.
3/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 38--Peanuts: Per capita consumption, 1970-91 1/

Crop year 2/	Peanuts: Snack	Peanuts: Cleaned in shell 3/	Consumed in products: Peanut butter 4/	Consumed in products: Candy	Consumed in products: Other 5/	Total 6/
			Pounds			
1970	1.1	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.1	5.5
1971	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.5
1972	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	5.7
1973	1.3	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.1	6.0
1974	1.3	0.4	3.1	1.0	0.1	5.8
1975	1.4	0.4	3.1	1.1	0.1	6.0
1976	1.1	0.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.6
1977	1.2	0.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	5.7
1978	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	5.9
1979	1.2	0.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	5.9
1980	0.9	0.3	2.6	1.0	0.1	4.8
1981	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.1	5.5
1982	1.3	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.1	6.0
1983	1.3	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.1	5.9
1984	1.3	0.4	3.0	1.2	0.1	6.1
1985	1.5	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.1	6.3
1986	1.6	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.2	6.4
1987	1.5	0.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	6.4
1988	1.5	0.4	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.9
1989	1.6	0.3	3.6	1.3	0.1	7.0
1990	1.4	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.2	6.0
1991	1.4	0.3	3.5	1.3	0.1	6.5

1/ Kernel basis. Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Domestic disappearance of roasting stock; shelled equivalent. 4/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for use in cookies and sandwiches but excludes peanut butter used in candy. 5/ Includes grated and granulated peanuts and peanut flour. 6/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/

Year	Food energy	Protein	Fat				Cholesterol	Carbohydrate
			Total fat	Saturated fat	Monounsaturated fat	Polyunsaturated fat		
	Kilocalories		Grams				Milligrams	Grams
1970	3,300	99	159	61	66	27	490	383
1971	3,300	100	160	62	66	27	490	385
1972	3,400	100	164	63	68	28	490	383
1973	3,300	97	155	58	63	28	450	388
1974	3,300	97	157	59	64	28	460	381
1975	3,300	97	153	57	63	27	450	384
1976	3,400	100	159	59	64	30	450	397
1977	3,300	99	156	58	63	29	450	395
1978	3,300	98	157	58	63	30	450	390
1979	3,400	99	159	59	64	30	450	399
1980	3,400	98	161	60	65	31	450	404
1981	3,400	98	161	59	65	31	440	393
1982	3,400	97	159	58	64	31	430	396
1983	3,400	99	164	60	66	32	440	400
1984	3,400	100	163	61	66	30	440	404
1985	3,600	102	171	63	69	33	440	419
1986	3,600	103	169	61	68	32	440	424
1987	3,600	104	167	60	67	33	440	436
1988	3,600	105	168	60	68	33	430	440
1989	3,600	104	164	59	66	32	420	442
1990	3,700	105	165	59	67	32	410	452

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/--continued

Year	Vitamins									
	Vitamin A	Carotenes	Vitamin E	Ascorbic acid	Thiamin	Riboflavin	Niacin	Vitamin B6	Folate	Vitamin B12
	Retinol equivalents		Milligrams alpha-te	Milligrams					Micrograms	
1970	1,550	500	13.4	108	2.1	2.3	23.2	2.1	293	10.4
1971	1,570	510	13.1	109	2.2	2.4	23.5	2.1	294	10.4
1972	1,580	540	13.4	109	2.2	2.4	23.9	2.1	291	10.3
1973	1,570	570	13.9	108	2.1	2.3	23.2	2.0	298	9.7
1974	1,610	600	13.6	108	2.2	2.4	24.4	2.0	286	10.1
1975	1,600	610	13.8	113	2.2	2.4	24.5	2.0	296	9.9
1976	1,630	610	14.0	113	2.4	2.6	26.2	2.1	299	10.3
1977	1,570	570	13.4	113	2.3	2.5	25.7	2.1	298	10.2
1978	1,540	560	13.7	109	2.3	2.5	25.6	2.0	287	9.8
1979	1,570	590	13.8	110	2.4	2.5	26.0	2.1	294	9.5
1980	1,550	570	13.7	112	2.4	2.5	25.8	2.0	287	9.4
1981	1,530	570	13.7	108	2.4	2.5	25.8	2.0	285	9.5
1982	1,520	590	14.0	109	2.3	2.4	25.6	2.0	289	9.0
1983	1,510	560	14.2	114	2.4	2.5	26.0	2.1	293	9.3
1984	1,550	600	14.0	111	2.4	2.5	26.4	2.1	286	9.4
1985	1,520	580	15.0	112	2.4	2.5	26.9	2.1	298	9.4
1986	1,500	550	15.4	116	2.4	2.5	27.1	2.1	301	9.1
1987	1,550	610	15.4	115	2.5	2.6	27.5	2.2	297	9.1
1988	1,490	580	15.9	115	2.5	2.5	27.6	2.2	307	8.9
1989	1,460	610	15.7	111	2.5	2.5	27.7	2.2	298	8.8
1990	1,480	620	15.7	105	2.5	2.6	27.9	2.2	296	8.7

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Table 39--U.S. food supply: Nutrients and other food components, per capita per day, 1970-90 1/--continued

Year	Minerals						
	Calcium	Phosporus	Magnesium	Iron	Zinc	Copper	Potassium
	Milligrams						
1970	870	1,500	320	15.9	12.7	1.6	3,530
1971	870	1,510	320	16.1	12.8	1.6	3,530
1972	870	1,520	330	16.1	12.8	1.6	3,520
1973	870	1,490	330	16.2	12.3	1.6	3,490
1974	850	1,480	320	16.5	12.4	1.6	3,430
1975	850	1,470	320	19.8	12.4	1.6	3,480
1976	870	1,520	330	23.9	12.9	1.7	3,550
1977	860	1,500	320	23.3	12.7	1.6	3,470
1978	860	1,490	320	23.1	12.5	1.6	3,400
1979	870	1,500	320	16.1	12.4	1.6	3,460
1980	850	1,490	320	15.9	12.3	1.6	3,410
1981	840	1,480	320	15.9	12.3	1.6	3,360
1982	860	1,480	320	16.0	12.2	1.6	3,370
1983	870	1,500	330	17.2	12.5	1.6	3,430
1984	880	1,520	330	18.2	12.5	1.6	3,450
1985	900	1,550	340	18.8	12.8	1.7	3,520
1986	910	1,570	350	18.8	12.8	1.7	3,560
1987	910	1,580	350	18.9	12.8	1.7	3,540
1988	900	1,590	350	19.1	12.8	1.7	3,560
1989	890	1,580	350	19.0	12.7	1.7	3,550
1990	920	1,600	350	19.3	12.7	1.7	3,540

1/ Computed by Human Nutrition Information Service (HNIS), USDA, based on ERS estimates of per capita quantities of food available for consumption from Food Consumption, Prices, and Expenditures, 1970-90, (SB-840, ERS, USDA, August 1992), on imputed consumption data for foods no longer reported by ERS, and on HNIS estimates of quantities of produce from home gardens. Historical data for this table and data on percentages of nutrients contributed by major food groups are available from HNIS' Shirley Gerrior, (301) 436-5802, or Claire Zizza, (301) 436-5644. An analysis of these data is published periodically as a Home Economics Research Report by HNIS.

Table 40--Beef: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 2/ 5/	Shipments to U.S. territories 2/	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/ Total	Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 6/	Retail weight 7/	Boneless, trimmed weight 7/
	Million pounds								Pounds	Factor	
1970	21,684	1,792	353	23,829	101	5/	338	23,390	114.1	0.740	0.698
1971	21,904	1,734	338	23,976	117	5/	366	23,493	113.1	0.740	0.698
1972	22,413	1,960	366	24,739	114	5/	477	24,148	115.0	0.740	0.698
1973	21,278	1,990	477	23,745	144	5/	580	23,021	108.6	0.740	0.698
1974	23,137	1,615	580	25,332	115	5/	519	24,698	115.5	0.740	0.698
1975	23,975	1,758	519	26,252	110	5/	456	25,686	118.9	0.740	0.698
1976	25,969	2,073	456	28,498	87	71	606	27,733	127.2	0.740	0.698
1977	25,279	1,939	606	27,824	98	69	412	27,246	123.7	0.740	0.698
1978	24,241	2,297	412	26,950	160	54	529	26,207	117.7	0.740	0.698
1979	21,447	2,405	529	24,380	167	49	459	23,706	105.3	0.740	0.698
1980	21,643	2,064	459	24,166	173	47	432	23,513	103.3	0.740	0.698
1981	22,389	1,743	432	24,564	216	36	335	23,977	104.3	0.740	0.698
1982	22,536	1,939	335	24,811	250	55	388	24,118	103.9	0.740	0.698
1983	23,243	1,974	388	25,605	268	40	429	24,868	106.1	0.740	0.698
1984	23,598	1,823	429	25,850	323	47	472	25,007	105.8	0.740	0.698
1985	23,728	2,071	472	26,271	325	51	420	25,476	106.8	0.740	0.698
1986	24,371	2,129	420	26,919	516	52	412	25,940	107.8	0.730	0.690
1987	23,566	2,269	412	26,247	600	56	386	25,205	103.8	0.710	0.670
1988	23,589	2,379	386	26,353	680	64	422	25,188	102.8	0.705	0.667
1989	23,087	2,178	422	25,687	1,023	61	335	24,269	98.1	0.705	0.667
1990	22,743	2,356	335	25,434	1,006	69	397	23,961	95.9	0.705	0.667
1991	22,917	2,406	397	25,721	1,189	69	419	24,044	95.2	0.700	0.663
1992 P	23,066	2,439	419	25,944	1,324	69	360	24,191	94.7	0.700	0.663

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Beginning 1989, trade data include veal. 3/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 6/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 7/ Source: Reevaluation of Beef Carcass-to-Retail Weight Conversion Factor, AER-623, ERS, USDA, October 1989.

Table 41--Veal: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/	Retail weight 6/	Boneless, trimmed weight 6/
	Million pounds								Pounds	Factor	
1970	588	24	10	622	3	4/	9	610	3.0	0.83	0.685
1971	547	22	9	578	4	4/	9	565	2.7	0.83	0.685
1972	458	36	9	503	10	4/	13	480	2.3	0.83	0.685
1973	357	31	13	401	8	4/	12	381	1.8	0.83	0.685
1974	486	31	12	529	15	4/	14	500	2.3	0.83	0.685
1975	873	24	14	911	14	4/	11	886	4.1	0.83	0.685
1976	852	22	11	884	2	9	11	863	4.0	0.83	0.685
1977	833	24	11	868	2	9	11	845	3.8	0.83	0.685
1978	631	25	11	667	2	4	9	651	2.9	0.83	0.685
1979	435	27	9	471	3	2	10	456	2.0	0.83	0.685
1980	400	21	10	432	2	1	9	419	1.8	0.83	0.685
1981	435	18	9	463	2	1	9	450	2.0	0.83	0.685
1982	448	19	9	476	2	2	7	465	2.0	0.83	0.685
1983	453	19	7	479	4	1	9	465	2.0	0.83	0.685
1984	495	24	9	528	6	1	14	506	2.1	0.83	0.685
1985	515	20	14	549	4	1	11	532	2.2	0.83	0.685
1986	524	27	11	562	5	1	7	549	2.3	0.83	0.685
1987	429	24	7	460	7	1	4	449	1.8	0.83	0.685
1988	396	27	4	427	10	2	5	409	1.7	0.83	0.685
1989	355	NA	5	360	NA	NA	4	357	1.4	0.83	0.685
1990	327	NA	4	331	NA	NA	6	325	1.3	0.83	0.685
1991	306	NA	6	312	NA	NA	7	305	1.2	0.83	0.685
1991 P	310	NA	7	317	NA	NA	5	312	1.2	0.83	0.685

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight basis except as noted in footnote 2. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Weights, Measures, and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 42--Lamb: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/	Retail weight 6/	Boneless, trimmed weight 6/
	Million pounds								Pounds	Factor	
1970	551	122	16	689	7	4/	19	663	3.2	0.69	0.658
1971	555	103	19	677	6	4/	19	650	3.1	0.69	0.658
1972	543	148	19	710	7	4/	16	688	3.3	0.69	0.658
1973	512	53	16	581	6	4/	15	560	2.6	0.69	0.658
1974	464	26	15	505	6	4/	14	483	2.3	0.69	0.658
1975	411	27	14	452	6	4/	12	432	2.0	0.69	0.658
1976	371	36	12	419	4	3	15	396	1.8	0.69	0.658
1977	350	23	15	387	5	2	10	370	1.7	0.69	0.658
1978	310	39	10	359	3	1	12	343	1.5	0.69	0.658
1979	291	44	12	347	1	2	11	333	1.5	0.69	0.658
1980	318	33	11	362	1	3	9	348	1.5	0.69	0.658
1981	338	31	9	378	2	3	11	362	1.6	0.69	0.658
1982	365	21	11	397	2	2	9	384	1.7	0.69	0.658
1983	375	18	9	402	1	2	11	388	1.7	0.69	0.658
1984	379	20	11	410	2	3	7	398	1.7	0.69	0.658
1985	359	36	7	403	1	2	13	387	1.6	0.69	0.658
1986	338	41	13	392	1	2	13	376	1.6	0.69	0.658
1987	315	44	13	372	1	2	8	360	1.5	0.69	0.658
1988	335	51	8	394	1	1	6	386	1.6	0.69	0.658
1989	347	63	6	416	2	1	8	405	1.6	0.69	0.658
1990	363	59	8	429	3	--	8	418	1.7	0.69	0.658
1991	383	40	8	411	9	--	6	396	1.6	0.69	0.658
1992 P	348	50	6	404	7	--	8	389	1.5	0.69	0.658

-- = Less than 0.05 million pounds. P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight basis except as noted in footnote 2. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Weights, Measures, and Conversion Factors for Agricultural Commodities and Their Products, AH-697, ERS, USDA, June 1992.

Table 43--Pork: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/	Retail weight 6/	Boneless, trimmed weight 6/
	Million pounds								Pounds	Factor	
1970	14,699	491	188	15,378	194	4/	394	14,789	72.1	0.765	0.665
1971	16,006	496	394	16,896	198	4/	391	16,307	78.5	0.766	0.670
1972	14,422	538	391	15,351	236	4/	258	14,857	70.8	0.767	0.675
1973	13,223	533	258	14,014	279	4/	348	13,387	63.2	0.768	0.680
1974	14,331	488	348	15,167	204	4/	380	14,584	68.2	0.769	0.685
1975	11,779	439	380	12,598	317	4/	181	12,100	56.0	0.770	0.690
1976	12,688	469	181	13,338	316	106	274	12,642	58.0	0.771	0.695
1977	13,248	440	274	13,962	294	105	246	13,317	60.5	0.772	0.699
1978	13,393	495	246	14,134	288	133	310	13,403	60.2	0.773	0.703
1979	15,451	500	310	16,261	291	158	355	15,458	68.7	0.774	0.707
1980	16,617	550	355	17,521	252	154	431	16,684	73.3	0.775	0.711
1981	15,873	542	431	16,846	307	145	336	16,058	69.8	0.776	0.715
1982	14,229	612	336	15,177	214	151	284	14,528	62.6	0.777	0.717
1983	15,199	707	284	16,190	219	142	375	15,453	66.0	0.778	0.719
1984	14,812	954	375	16,141	164	147	348	15,483	65.5	0.779	0.721
1985	14,607	1,128	348	16,283	128	132	289	15,733	66.0	0.780	0.723
1986	14,063	1,122	289	15,474	86	132	253	15,003	62.3	0.779	0.725
1987	14,373	1,195	253	15,821	109	127	360	15,225	62.7	0.778	0.727
1988	15,684	1,137	360	17,181	195	126	437	16,423	67.0	0.777	0.728
1989	15,813	896	437	17,146	262	143	313	16,428	66.4	0.776	0.729
1990	15,354	898	313	16,565	238	113	296	15,917	63.7	0.776	0.729
1991	15,999	775	296	17,070	283	131	388	16,268	64.4	0.776	0.729
1992 P	17,234	645	388	18,267	407	131	385	17,344	67.9	0.776	0.729

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Source: Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, LPS-45, ERS, USDA, January 1991.

Table 44--Total red meat: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/	
								Total	Per capita 5/
	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	37,522	2,429	567	40,518	305	4/	781	39,452	192.4
1971	39,012	2,355	761	42,128	327	4/	785	41,016	197.5
1972	37,636	2,682	785	41,303	367	4/	764	40,172	191.4
1973	35,370	2,607	764	38,741	437	4/	955	37,349	176.2
1974	38,418	2,160	955	41,533	342	4/	926	40,265	188.3
1975	37,038	2,248	926	40,212	449	4/	659	39,104	181.1
1976	39,880	2,600	659	43,139	410	189	905	41,636	191.0
1977	39,710	2,425	905	43,040	396	185	679	41,778	189.7
1978	38,575	2,856	679	42,110	454	192	860	40,604	182.4
1979	37,624	2,975	860	41,459	461	211	835	39,952	177.5
1980	38,978	2,668	835	42,481	429	205	882	40,965	179.9
1981	39,035	2,334	882	42,251	527	185	691	40,848	177.6
1982	37,578	2,592	691	40,860	468	210	688	39,495	170.1
1983	39,270	2,717	688	42,675	493	185	824	41,173	175.7
1984	39,264	2,821	824	42,929	495	198	841	41,395	175.1
1985	39,409	3,255	841	43,505	458	186	733	42,129	176.7
1986	39,296	3,318	733	43,347	608	187	684	41,868	174.0
1987	38,683	3,533	684	42,900	718	186	758	41,238	169.8
1988	40,004	3,594	758	44,356	887	193	570	42,406	173.1
1989	39,602	3,137	870	43,610	1,287	205	659	41,459	167.6
1990	38,787	3,313	659	42,759	1,247	182	707	40,622	162.6
1991	39,585	3,221	707	43,514	1,431	200	820	41,013	162.3
1992 P	40,978	3,134	820	44,932	1,738	200	758	42,236	165.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Carcass weight. Edible offals are not part of the carcass and therefore are not included. 2/ Cold-storage holdings in public and private warehouses and packing plants whose food products are normally stored for 30 days or more. Excluded are stocks in space maintained by wholesalers, jobbers, distributors, chain stores, locker plants containing individual lockers, meatpacker branch houses, frozen food processors whose entire inventories are turned over more than once a month, and the Armed Forces. Beef and pork stocks data are reported on a product-weight basis for all years. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 5/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 45--Fresh and frozen fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	615	890	233	1,738	81	251	1,406	6.9
1971	630	864	251	1,745	102	242	1,401	6.7
1972	623	1,060	242	1,925	96	335	1,494	7.1
1973	657	1,091	335	2,083	147	373	1,563	7.4
1974	658	902	373	1,933	112	344	1,477	6.9
1975	717	982	344	2,043	135	290	1,618	7.5
1976	788	1,147	290	2,225	154	296	1,775	8.1
1977	814	1,130	296	2,240	205	335	1,700	7.7
1978	911	1,156	335	2,402	271	338	1,793	8.1
1979	957	1,169	338	2,464	337	367	1,760	7.8
1980	1,023	1,013	367	2,403	324	296	1,783	7.8
1981	1,026	1,097	296	2,419	377	264	1,778	7.7
1982	1,082	1,159	264	2,505	388	298	1,819	7.8
1983	1,035	1,306	298	2,639	345	340	1,954	8.3
1984	1,105	1,300	340	2,745	337	295	2,113	8.9
1985	1,228	1,459	295	2,982	379	280	2,323	9.7
1986	1,214	1,546	280	3,040	430	264	2,346	9.7
1987	1,425	1,740	264	3,429	495	354	2,580	10.6
1988	1,537	1,559	354	3,450	671	338	2,441	10.0
1989	1,799	1,566	338	3,703	839	349	2,515	10.2
1990	1,763	1,575	349	3,687	1,022	273	2,392	9.6
1991	2,164	1,619	273	4,056	1,313	305	2,438	9.6
1992 P	2,355	1,564	305	4,224	1,408	306	2,510	9.8

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible meat weight. Edible-weight finfish is equal to 43 percent of live weight. Shellfish reported on a meat-equivalent basis. Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1973. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 46--Canned fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 4/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	745	238	161	1,144	47	186	911	4.4
1971	757	192	186	1,135	48	196	891	4.3
1972	868	247	196	1,309	55	218	1,036	4.9
1973	865	231	218	1,314	58	205	1,051	5.0
1974	892	267	205	1,364	43	314	1,007	4.7
1975 5/	748	162	299	1,209	51	246	912	4.2
1976	846	217	246	1,309	55	329	925	4.2
1977	864	178	329	1,371	55	320	996	4.5
1978	1,018	191	320	1,529	68	359	1,102	5.0
1979	903	198	359	1,460	81	300	1,079	4.8
1980	891	212	300	1,403	106	326	971	4.3
1981	921	204	326	1,451	102	301	1,048	4.6
1982	806	224	301	1,331	71	270	990	4.3
1983	855	258	270	1,383	74	216	1,093	4.7
1984	1,009	316	216	1,541	64	326	1,151	4.9
1985	812	414	326	1,552	61	306	1,185	5.0
1986	676	439	306	1,623	81	249	1,293	5.4
1987	891	429	249	1,569	55	257	1,257	5.2
1988	839	429	257	1,525	63	266	1,196	4.9
1989	969	533	266	1,768	138	372	1,258	5.1
1990	876	458	372	1,706	100	335	1,271	5.1
1991	897	513	335	1,745	148	366	1,231	4.9
1992 P	768	469	366	1,603	178	259	1,166	4.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328). ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Includes production from Puerto Rico and American Samoa. 3/ Canned fish stock data include reported or estimated stocks of salmon, tuna, sardines, and mackerel. Salmon stocks include those at wholesale. Sardine stocks excluded beginning January 1, 1975. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 5/ Beginning stocks in 1975 do not equal ending stocks in 1974 due to data revision.

Table 47--Cured fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	52	54	4	110	10	9	91	0.4
1971	55	49	9	113	9	10	94	0.5
1972	53	43	10	106	8	6	92	0.4
1973	50	48	6	104	10	8	86	0.4
1974	55	50	8	113	9	7	97	0.5
1975	51	50	7	108	10	7	91	0.4
1976	48	70	7	125	14	7	104	0.5
1977	54	58	7	119	24	7	88	0.4
1978	48	68	7	123	36	6	81	0.4
1979	51	63	6	120	32	5	83	0.4
1980	57	56	5	118	41	4	73	0.3
1981	43	73	4	120	49	4	67	0.3
1982	46	69	4	119	49	1	69	0.3
1983	55	65	1	121	45	6	70	0.3
1984	60	68	6	134	39	25	70	0.3
1985	59	54	25	138	45	22	71	0.3
1986	55	59	22	136	39	25	72	0.3
1987	41	64	25	130	35	23	72	0.3
1988	41	63	23	127	52	2	73	0.3
1989	50	66	2	118	28	16	74	0.3
1990	33	71	16	120	20	25	75	0.3
1991	29	68	25	122	23	24	75	0.3
1992 P	34	67	24	125	16	33	76	0.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Excludes intermediate products which may be in the final stage of processing, including mild-cured salmon and green, salted cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and cusk. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 48--Total fish and shellfish: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	1,412	1,182	398	2,992	138	446	2,408	11.7
1971	1,442	1,105	446	2,993	159	448	2,386	11.5
1972	1,542	1,350	448	3,340	159	559	2,622	12.5
1973	1,572	1,370	559	3,501	215	586	2,700	12.7
1974	1,605	1,219	586	3,410	164	665	2,581	12.1
1975 3/	1,516	1,194	650	3,360	196	543	2,621	12.1
1976	1,682	1,434	543	3,659	223	632	2,804	12.9
1977	1,732	1,366	632	3,730	284	662	2,784	12.6
1978	1,977	1,415	662	4,054	375	703	2,976	13.4
1979	1,911	1,430	703	4,044	450	672	2,922	13.0
1980	1,971	1,281	672	3,924	471	626	2,827	12.4
1981	1,990	1,374	626	3,990	528	569	2,893	12.6
1982	1,934	1,452	569	3,955	508	569	2,878	12.4
1983	1,945	1,629	569	4,143	464	562	3,117	13.3
1984	2,174	1,684	562	4,420	440	646	3,334	14.1
1985	2,099	1,927	646	4,672	485	608	3,579	15.0
1986	2,147	2,044	608	4,799	550	538	3,711	15.4
1987	2,357	2,233	538	5,128	585	634	3,909	16.1
1988	2,417	2,051	634	5,102	786	606	3,710	15.1
1989	2,818	2,165	606	5,589	1,005	737	3,847	15.6
1990	2,672	2,104	737	5,513	1,142	633	3,738	15.0
1991	3,090	2,200	633	5,923	1,484	695	3,744	14.8
1992 P	3,157	2,100	695	5,952	1,602	598	3,752	14.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Edible-meat weight. Data provided by National Marine Fisheries Service (Steve Koplin, 301-713-2328); ERS computed per capita figures. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

Table 49--Young chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 2/ Total	Food disappearance 2/ Per capita 3/	Retail weight 4/	Boneless, trimmed weight 5/
	Million pounds							Pounds	Factor	
1970	7,687	34	7,720	94	85	52	7,489	36.5	1.000	0.683
1971	7,724	52	7,776	101	96	40	7,539	36.3	1.000	0.682
1972	8,147	40	8,187	94	104	29	7,959	37.9	1.000	0.682
1973	7,962	29	7,991	94	99	33	7,765	36.6	1.000	0.681
1974	8,034	33	8,068	115	107	37	7,808	36.5	1.000	0.681
1975	8,020	37	8,057	138	116	22	7,781	36.0	1.000	0.680
1976	8,012	22	9,034	287	127	33	8,587	39.4	1.000	0.680
1977	9,279	33	9,312	313	128	29	8,842	40.1	1.000	0.679
1978	9,902	29	9,931	331	126	20	9,454	42.5	1.000	0.678
1979	10,926	20	10,946	402	144	31	10,370	46.1	1.000	0.677
1980	11,252	31	11,283	567	155	22	10,538	46.3	0.991	0.671
1981	11,868	22	11,890	719	154	33	10,985	47.8	0.983	0.665
1982	11,996	33	12,028	501	147	22	11,358	48.9	0.966	0.654
1983	12,326	22	12,348	432	132	21	11,763	50.2	0.950	0.644
1984	12,921	21	12,942	407	145	20	12,371	52.3	0.949	0.643
1985	13,520	20	13,539	417	143	27	12,953	54.3	0.948	0.641
1986	14,180	27	14,207	566	149	24	13,463	56.0	0.940	0.636
1987	15,413	24	15,437	752	151	25	14,510	59.8	0.933	0.631
1988	16,007	25	16,032	765	156	36	15,074	61.5	0.908	0.616
1989	17,227	36	17,263	814	163	38	16,248	65.7	0.864	0.600
1990	18,430	38	18,468	1,143	155	26	17,144	68.6	0.880	0.598
1991	19,591	26	19,617	1,261	162	36	18,158	71.9	0.877	0.597
1992 P	20,907	36	20,943	1,489	162	33	19,259	75.4	0.877	0.597

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 4/ Source: "Introducing a Broiler Weight Consumption Series," Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, ERS, USDA, LPS-53, May 1992. 5/ Source: Food Review, 1992 Yearbook Issue, ERS, USDA, 15:3.

Table 50--Other chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to:	
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 2/		Retail weight 4/	Boneless, trimmed weight 5/
							Total	Per capita 3/		
	Million pounds							Pounds	Factor	
1970	778	76	854	4	1	111	738	3.6	1.000	0.683
1971	792	111	904	3	2	109	790	3.8	1.000	0.662
1972	740	109	849	6	2	82	759	3.6	1.000	0.682
1973	700	82	782	7	3	113	659	3.1	1.000	0.681
1974	702	113	815	9	3	138	665	3.1	1.000	0.681
1975	578	138	716	17	2	92	605	2.8	1.000	0.680
1976	616	92	708	35	2	122	549	2.5	1.000	0.680
1977	592	122	714	36	4	109	565	2.6	1.000	0.679
1978	540	109	649	30	18	82	520	2.3	1.000	0.678
1979	579	82	660	36	15	112	498	2.2	1.000	0.677
1980	551	112	663	53	6	114	489	2.1	0.991	0.671
1981	653	114	767	44	3	116	604	2.6	0.983	0.665
1982	621	116	737	23	3	113	598	2.6	0.966	0.654
1983	577	113	690	18	10	92	570	2.4	0.950	0.644
1984	559	92	651	26	2	119	503	2.1	0.949	0.643
1985	525	119	644	21	1	144	478	2.0	0.948	0.641
1986	556	144	700	16	3	163	517	2.1	0.940	0.636
1987	571	163	734	15	2	188	528	2.2	0.933	0.631
1988	556	188	744	26	3	157	559	2.3	0.908	0.616
1989	531	157	688	24	19	189	456	1.8	0.884	0.600
1990	523	189	713	25	13	224	451	1.8	0.880	0.598
1991	508	224	732	28	16	274	412	1.6	0.877	0.597
1992 P	519	274	793	41	18	345	389	1.5	0.877	0.597

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 4/ Source: "Introducing a Broiler Weight Consumption Series," Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook Report, ERS, USDA, LPS-53, May 1992. 5/ Source: Food Review, 1992 Yearbook Issue, ERS, USDA, 15:3.

Table 51--Total chicken: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 2/	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	8,464	110	8,574	98	86	164	8,227	40.1
1971	8,516	164	8,679	103	98	148	8,330	40.1
1972	8,887	148	9,036	100	106	111	8,718	41.5
1973	8,662	111	8,773	101	102	147	8,423	39.7
1974	8,736	147	8,883	125	110	175	8,473	39.6
1975	8,598	175	8,773	155	118	115	8,386	38.8
1976	9,628	115	9,742	322	129	155	9,136	41.9
1977	9,872	155	10,026	349	132	139	9,407	42.7
1978	10,442	139	10,581	361	144	102	9,974	44.8
1979	11,505	102	11,607	438	159	142	10,867	48.3
1980	11,803	142	11,945	620	161	136	11,027	48.4
1981	12,521	136	12,657	763	157	149	11,588	50.4
1982	12,617	149	12,766	524	150	135	11,956	51.5
1983	12,902	135	13,038	449	142	113	12,333	52.6
1984	13,480	113	13,593	433	147	139	12,874	54.5
1985	14,044	139	14,183	437	144	171	13,431	56.3
1986	14,736	171	14,907	582	152	187	13,985	58.1
1987	15,984	187	16,171	767	153	213	15,038	61.9
1988	16,563	213	16,776	791	159	192	15,634	63.8
1989	17,758	192	17,951	838	182	228	16,704	67.5
1990	18,953	228	19,181	1,168	168	250	17,594	70.4
1991	20,099	250	20,349	1,289	180	311	16,570	73.5
1992 P	21,426	310	21,736	1,530	180	378	19,648	76.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 52--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization					Factor for converting carcass weight to: boneless weight 6/
	Production 2/	Beginning stocks 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 3/	Food disappearance 4/ Total	Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/	
	Million pounds							Pounds	Factor
1970	1,729	192	1,920	35	6	219	1,659	8.1	0.790
1971	1,772	219	1,991	23	4	223	1,741	8.4	0.790
1972	1,909	223	2,132	36	5	208	1,883	9.0	0.790
1973	1,908	208	2,116	50	4	281	1,781	8.4	0.790
1974	1,890	281	2,171	40	3	275	1,854	8.7	0.790
1975	1,755	275	2,030	47	5	195	1,783	8.3	0.790
1976	2,016	195	2,211	65	6	203	1,936	8.9	0.790
1977	1,946	203	2,149	54	2	168	1,925	8.7	0.790
1978	2,003	168	2,171	51	6	175	1,939	8.7	0.790
1979	2,200	175	2,375	50	7	240	2,078	9.2	0.790
1980	2,370	240	2,610	75	6	198	2,331	10.2	0.790
1981	2,536	198	2,734	63	5	238	2,428	10.6	0.790
1982	2,472	238	2,711	51	5	204	2,451	10.6	0.790
1983	2,590	204	2,794	47	7	162	2,578	11.0	0.790
1984	2,601	162	2,763	27	7	125	2,604	11.0	0.790
1985	2,817	125	2,943	27	7	150	2,758	11.6	0.790
1986	3,155	150	3,305	27	4	178	3,097	12.9	0.790
1987	3,701	178	3,880	33	4	266	3,576	14.7	0.790
1988	3,879	266	4,145	51	5	250	3,839	15.7	0.790
1989	4,136	250	4,385	41	10	236	4,099	16.6	0.790
1990	4,514	236	4,750	54	12	306	4,376	17.5	0.790
1991	4,603	306	4,909	103	19	264	4,522	17.9	0.790
1992 P	4,778	264	5,042	171	19	272	4,580	17.9	0.790

P = Preliminary.

1/ Ready-to-cook weight. 2/ Includes the quantity sold from and consumed on farms where produced. 3/ Stocks data in terms of product weight as reported. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories. 6/ Conversion factor estimate is based on data from Composition of Foods: Poultry Products...Raw, Processed, Prepared, AH-8-5, Science and Education Administration, USDA, revised August 1979.

Table 53--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Hatching	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 2/	
									Total	Per capita 3/
	Million dozen									Number
1970	5,704	27	34	5,765	16	29	402	39	5,278	308.9
1971	5,806	10	39	5,855	15	30	389	58	5,363	309.9
1972	5,742	1	58	5,801	24	32	391	53	5,300	303.0
1973	5,502	13	53	5,568	24	25	392	34	5,093	288.4
1974	5,461	13	34	5,508	33	23	366	42	5,043	283.0
1975	5,382	5	42	5,429	35	27	372	28	4,967	276.0
1976	5,377	3	28	5,408	37	28	419	21	4,903	269.8
1977	5,408	14	21	5,442	67	24	427	24	4,901	267.0
1978	5,608	11	24	5,644	97	24	466	20	5,037	271.5
1979	5,777	9	20	5,807	78	26	498	19	5,187	276.6
1980	5,806	5	19	5,830	143	24	499	19	5,145	271.1
1981	5,825	5	19	5,849	234	23	507	17	5,067	264.4
1982	5,802	2	17	5,822	158	27	506	20	5,111	264.1
1983	5,659	23	20	5,703	86	27	500	9	5,081	260.2
1984	5,709	32	9	5,750	58	28	530	11	5,123	260.1
1985	5,710	13	11	5,734	71	30	548	11	5,074	255.4
1986	5,766	14	11	5,791	102	28	567	10	5,084	253.5
1987	5,866	6	10	5,884	111	25	599	14	5,134	253.8
1988	5,784	5	14	5,804	142	26	606	15	5,015	245.6
1989	5,598	25	15	5,639	92	32	644	11	4,860	235.8
1990	5,665	9	11	5,685	101	36	677	12	4,860	233.4
1991	5,779	2	12	5,793	155	19	709	13	4,898	232.6
1992 P	5,883	4	13	5,900	157	19	727	14	4,984	234.1

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, which does not include the U.S. territories.

Table 54--All dairy products: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply						Utilization							
	Production			Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Non-food use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance			
													Total	
	Milk production	Fed to calves	For human use								USDA donations	Commercial sales	Total	Per capita 5/
	Million pounds													Pounds
1970	117,007	1,702	115,305	1,874	5,192	122,371	442	552	4/	5,776	4,960	110,641	115,601	563.8
1971	118,566	1,635	116,931	1,346	5,776	124,053	2,552	568	4/	5,073	5,089	110,771	115,860	557.9
1972	120,025	1,624	118,401	1,694	5,073	125,168	1,528	677	4/	5,502	4,527	112,934	117,461	559.6
1973	115,491	1,584	113,907	3,860	5,502	123,269	664	638	4/	4,401	3,706	113,860	117,566	554.8
1974	115,586	1,558	114,028	2,923	4,401	121,352	579	576	4/	5,788	1,503	112,906	114,409	535.0
1975	115,398	1,566	113,832	1,669	5,788	121,289	552	496	4/	3,803	2,325	114,113	116,438	539.1
1976	120,180	1,567	118,613	1,943	3,803	124,359	510	520	4/	5,651	477	117,201	117,678	539.7
1977	122,654	1,541	121,113	1,968	5,651	128,732	468	527	4/	8,761	3,015	115,961	118,976	540.2
1978	121,461	1,497	119,964	2,310	8,761	131,035	380	602	4/	8,907	2,327	118,819	121,146	544.3
1979	123,350	1,442	121,908	2,3	8,907	133,120	401	620	4/	8,723	2,397	120,979	123,376	548.2
1980	128,406	1,395	127,011	2,109	8,723	137,843	431	562	18	13,126	4,405	119,301	123,706	543.2
1981	132,770	1,418	131,352	2,329	13,126	146,807	3,343	586	11	18,552	4,236	120,079	124,315	540.6
1982	135,505	1,521	133,984	2,477	18,552	155,013	5,320	624	13	20,296	7,298	121,462	128,760	554.8
1983	139,588	1,520	138,068	2,617	20,296	160,981	3,313	577	17	22,851	11,892	122,331	134,223	572.9
1984	135,351	2,129	133,222	2,741	22,851	158,814	3,851	634	20	16,784	10,938	126,587	137,525	581.9
1985	143,012	1,745	141,267	2,776	16,784	160,827	4,986	566	21	13,682	11,315	130,257	141,572	593.7
1986	143,124	1,714	141,410	2,732	13,682	157,824	2,001	546	21	12,922	9,641	132,693	142,334	591.5
1987	142,709	1,599	141,110	2,490	12,922	156,522	2,446	602	19	7,473	10,717	135,265	145,982	601.2
1988	145,152	1,620	143,532	2,394	7,473	153,399	1,582	615	8	8,378	6,689	136,127	142,816	582.9
1989	144,239	1,503	142,736	2,496	8,378	153,612	3,995	779	4	9,036	5,345	134,453	139,798	565.2
1990	148,313	1,517	146,796	2,690	9,036	158,522	2,130	651	2	13,359	4,230	138,150	142,380	569.7
1991	148,477	1,511	146,966	2,625	13,359	162,950	3,680	619	5	15,840	3,494	139,312	142,806	565.2
1992 P	151,747	1,449	150,298	2,520	15,840	168,658	8,653	619	--	14,214	2,653	141,593	6/ 144,246	564.6

P = Preliminary. -- = Less than 0.05 million pounds.

1/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 2/ Excludes cream and bulk condensed milk. 3/ Government and commercial. 4/ This is product for human use that is fed to animals or lost. Before 1980, this category is included in food disappearance. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 926 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 55--American cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations	Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds									Pounds
1970	1,428	16	265	1,709	4	12	254	46	1,439	7.0
1971	1,518	17	254	1,789	4	16	242	75	1,527	7.4
1972	1,652	15	242	1,909	4	17	269	46	1,619	7.7
1973	1,678	28	269	1,975	4	16	290	4	1,665	7.9
1974	1,862	112	290	2,264	5	24	421	43	1,814	8.5
1975	1,660	16	421	2,097	5	19	308	73	1,765	8.2
1976	2,054	14	308	2,376	6	16	412	25	1,942	8.9
1977	2,047	16	412	2,475	7	12	423	117	2,033	9.2
1978	2,079	18	423	2,520	4	12	379	70	2,125	9.5
1979	2,194	18	379	2,591	5	15	407	42	2,164	9.6
1980	2,381	18	407	2,806	5	13	591	181	2,197	9.6
1981	2,648	20	591	3,259	19	12	889	198	2,339	10.2
1982	2,759	18	889	3,666	37	15	982	474	2,632	11.3
1983	2,932	22	982	3,936	42	9	1,161	645	2,724	11.6
1984	2,648	24	1,161	3,833	59	12	961	560	2,801	11.9
1985	2,855	20	961	3,836	70	9	851	636	2,906	12.2
1986	2,798	23	851	3,672	49	9	697	560	2,917	12.1
1987	2,717	15	697	3,429	35	12	370	607	3,012	12.4
1988	2,757	18	370	3,145	25	10	293	257	2,817	11.5
1989	2,674	20	293	2,987	6	16	237	67	2,728	11.0
1990	2,894	21	237	3,152	6	13	347	21	2,786	11.1
1991	2,769	21	347	3,137	10	15	319	60	2,793	11.1
1992 P	2,937	18	319	3,274	16	15	350	0	3/ 2,892	11.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes cheddar, Colby, washed curd, stirred curd, Monterey, and Jack. Excludes full-skim American. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 56--Other cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	773	145	52	970	3	5	70	892	4.4
1971	856	119	70	1,045	3	6	65	971	4.7
1972	952	164	65	1,181	3	6	62	1,110	5.3
1973	1,008	202	62	1,272	3	7	68	1,194	5.6
1974	1,075	204	68	1,347	3	4	73	1,267	5.9
1975	1,152	183	73	1,388	4	5	61	1,318	6.1
1976	1,267	193	61	1,521	3	10	67	1,441	6.6
1977	1,311	194	67	1,572	3	16	64	1,489	6.8
1978	1,441	224	64	1,729	6	22	78	1,623	7.3
1979	1,523	230	78	1,831	7	20	106	1,698	7.5
1980	1,603	213	106	1,922	8	20	99	1,795	7.9
1981	1,629	228	99	1,956	8	21	87	1,840	8.0
1982	1,782	251	87	2,120	26	22	83	1,989	8.6
1983	1,888	265	83	2,236	10	26	105	2,095	8.9
1984	2,026	282	105	2,413	8	29	101	2,275	9.6
1985	2,226	283	101	2,610	16	30	94	2,470	10.4
1986	2,411	272	94	2,777	8	31	92	2,646	11.0
1987	2,628	250	92	2,970	8	33	90	2,839	11.7
1988	2,815	234	90	3,139	9	33	105	2,992	12.2
1989	2,941	256	105	3,302	15	37	93	3,157	12.8
1990	3,167	277	93	3,537	20	36	111	3,370	13.5
1991	3,286	276	111	3,673	17	31	98	3,527	14.0
1992 P	3,552	267	98	3,917	24	31	121	3,741	14.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes Romano, Parmesan, mozzarella, ricotta, other Italian cheeses, Swiss, brick, Muenster, cream, Neufchatel, blue, Gorgonzola, Edam, Gouda, imports of Gruyere and Emmenthaler, and miscellaneous cheeses. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 57--Total cheese: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations	Total	Per capita 2/
	Million pounds									Pounds
1970	2,201	161	317	2,679	7	17	324	46	2,331	11.4
1971	2,374	136	324	2,834	7	22	307	75	2,498	12.0
1972	2,604	179	307	3,090	7	23	331	46	2,729	13.0
1973	2,686	230	331	3,247	7	23	358	4	2,859	13.5
1974	2,937	316	358	3,611	8	28	494	43	3,081	14.4
1975	2,812	179	494	3,485	9	24	369	73	3,083	14.3
1976	3,321	207	369	3,897	9	26	479	25	3,383	15.5
1977	3,358	210	479	4,047	10	28	487	117	3,522	16.0
1978	3,520	242	487	4,249	10	34	457	70	3,748	16.8
1979	3,717	248	457	4,422	12	35	513	42	3,862	17.2
1980	3,984	231	513	4,728	13	33	690	181	3,992	17.5
1981	4,277	248	690	5,215	27	33	976	198	4,179	18.2
1982	4,541	269	976	5,786	63	37	1,065	474	4,621	19.9
1983	4,820	287	1,065	6,172	52	35	1,266	645	4,819	20.6
1984	4,674	306	1,266	6,246	67	41	1,062	560	5,076	21.5
1985	5,081	303	1,062	6,446	86	39	945	636	5,376	22.5
1986	5,209	295	945	6,449	57	40	789	560	5,563	23.1
1987	5,345	265	789	6,399	43	45	460	607	5,851	24.1
1988	5,572	252	460	6,284	34	43	398	257	5,809	23.7
1989	5,615	276	398	6,289	21	53	330	67	5,885	23.8
1990	6,061	298	330	6,689	26	49	458	21	6,156	24.6
1991	6,055	297	458	6,810	27	46	417	60	6,320	25.0
1992 P	6,489	285	417	7,191	40	46	471	0	3/ 6,633	26.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products (see table 13). Includes all types of cheese except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheese. 2/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 3/ Disappearance excludes 1 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

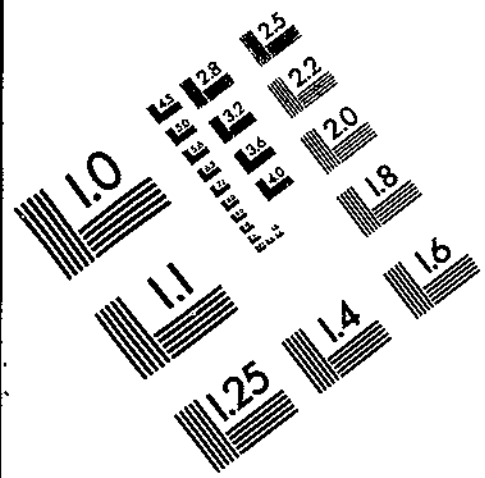
Table 58--Condensed and evaporated whole milk: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 1/	Food disappearance	
								Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	1,513	3	150	1,666	50	63	116	1,437	7.0
1971	1,492	3	116	1,611	68	56	89	1,398	6.7
1972	1,435	2	89	1,526	55	72	81	1,318	6.3
1973	1,338	3	81	1,422	43	58	69	1,252	5.9
1974	1,285	3	69	1,357	43	58	79	1,177	5.5
1975	1,218	1	79	1,298	54	64	59	1,121	5.2
1976	1,203	1	59	1,263	49	76	71	1,067	4.9
1977	1,039	1	71	1,111	34	62	75	940	4.3
1978	1,013	1	75	1,089	37	81	70	901	4.0
1979	1,035	0	70	1,105	42	73	77	913	4.1
1980	945	0	77	1,022	43	70	52	857	3.8
1981	1,024	5	52	1,081	35	69	46	931	4.0
1982 4/	1,029	7	47	1,083	20	84	53	926	4.0
1983	962	11	53	1,026	6	77	48	895	3.8
1984	952	10	48	1,010	8	79	42	881	3.7
1985	977	10	42	1,029	11	79	62	877	3.7
1986	933	10	62	1,005	11	66	51	877	3.6
1987	951	8	51	1,010	5	61	34	910	3.7
1988	929	9	34	972	8	62	45	857	3.5
1989	795	7	45	847	4	56	28	759	3.1
1990	853	7	28	888	1	40	59	788	3.2
1991	826	5	59	890	2	52	36	800	3.2
1992 P	892	5	36	933	3	52	45	833	3.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Unskimmed, includes both bulk and case goods. 2/ Excludes bulk condensed. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Beginning stocks do not equal previous year's ending stocks due to data revision.

PB94-111226 USDA/SB-867 FOOD CONSUMPTION, PRICES, AND EXPENDITURES, 02/02
1970-92.(STATISTICAL BULLETIN.) / J. J. PUTNAM, ET AL.
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, DC.
COMMODITY ECONOMICS DIV. SEP 93 159P



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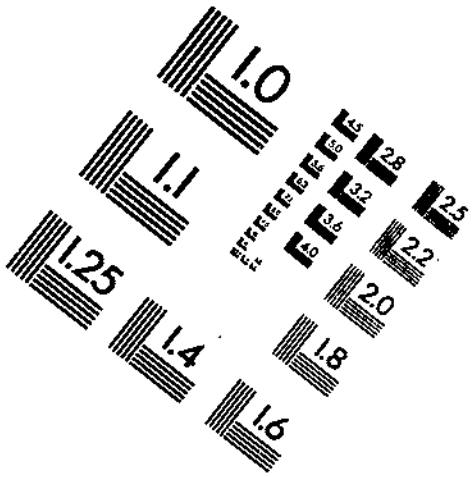

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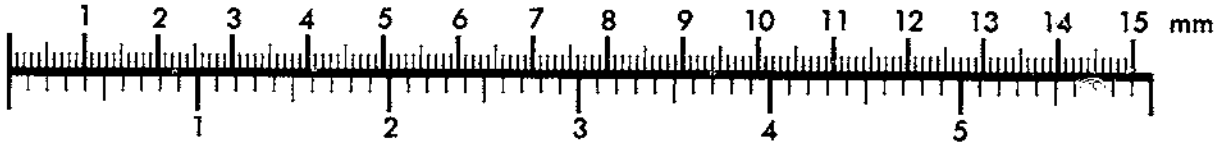

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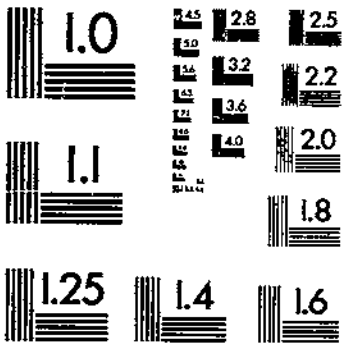

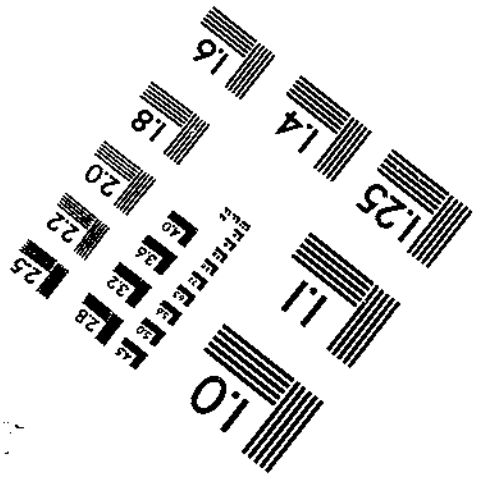

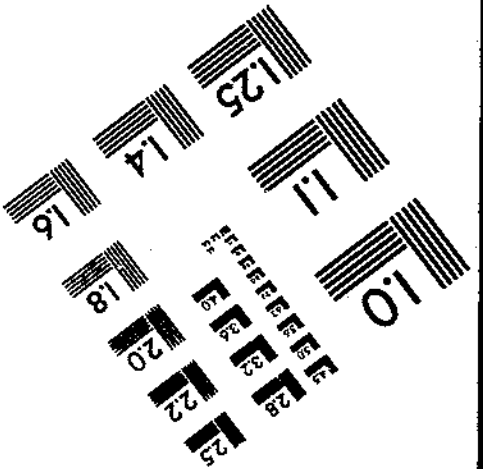

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Table 59--Nonfat dry milk Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Supply				Utilization						
	Production 1/	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories 3/	Nonfood use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance		
									USDA donations	Total	Per capita 5/
	Million pounds										Pounds
1970	1,444	2	222	1,668	416	16	12	138	126	1,086	5.3
1971	1,418	2	138	1,558	358	17	5	90	130	1,088	5.2
1972	1,223	2	90	1,315	282	23	5	45	107	960	4.6
1973	917	267	45	1,229	18	19	3	75	58	1,114	5.3
1974	1,020	115	75	1,210	9	18	4	284	46	885	4.1
1975	1,001	2	294	1,297	113	6	5	469	36	704	3.3
1976	926	2	469	1,397	126	8	13	486	21	764	3.5
1977	1,107	2	486	1,595	156	8	24	678	31	729	3.3
1978	920	2	678	1,600	261	9	55	585	50	690	3.1
1979	909	2	585	1,496	185	12	74	486	50	739	3.3
1980	1,161	5	486	1,652	289	9	81	587	43	686	3.0
1981	1,314	3	587	1,904	456	15	50	890	49	493	2.1
1982	1,400	2	890	2,292	448	12	58	1,282	59	492	2.1
1983	1,500	2	1,282	2,784	769	8	77	1,406	91	524	2.2
1984	1,161	2	1,406	2,569	617	16	92	1,246	118	596	2.5
1985	1,390	3	1,248	2,641	984	10	96	1,011	120	540	2.3
1986	1,284	2	1,011	2,297	909	17	95	687	136	589	2.4
1987	1,058	3	687	1,748	856	27	85	177	149	603	2.5
1988	980	2	177	1,159	417	18	38	53	103	633	2.6
1989	875	3	53	931	321	16	19	49	9	526	2.1
1990	879	1	49	929	23	14	7	162	14	723	2.9
1991	878	1	162	1,041	149	15	6	215	22	656	2.6
1992 P	872	2	215	1,089	286	15	11	81	23	6/ 696	2.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Human food only. 2/ Includes commercial and USDA stocks. Commercial are manufacturers' stocks as reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Includes commercial and USDA exports. 4/ Fed to animals. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 13 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 60--Butter: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports 1/	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance		
								USDA donations 4/	Total	Per capita 5/
	Million pounds									Pounds
1970	1,143	2	89	1,234	2	7	119	168	1,106	5.4
1971	1,147	2	119	1,268	93	6	97	171	1,072	5.2
1972	1,102	2	97	1,201	44	10	107	159	1,040	5.0
1973	919	56	107	1,082	4	13	57	162	1,008	4.8
1974	962	2	57	1,021	1	6	49	48	965	4.5
1975	984	2	49	1,035	1	2	11	73	1,021	4.7
1976	979	2	11	992	1	3	47	9	941	4.3
1977	1,086	2	47	1,135	2	2	185	86	946	4.3
1978	994	2	185	1,181	1	4	207	75	969	4.4
1979	985	2	207	1,194	1	4	178	90	1,011	4.5
1980	1,145	2	178	1,325	1	2	305	123	1,017	4.5
1981	1,228	3	305	1,536	130	2	429	108	975	4.2
1982	1,257	3	429	1,689	210	2	467	131	1,010	4.3
1983	1,299	3	467	1,769	119	1	500	269	1,149	4.9
1984	1,103	3	500	1,606	131	2	310	261	1,163	4.9
1985	1,248	4	310	1,562	180	1	217	246	1,164	4.9
1986	1,202	4	217	1,423	55	2	252	201	1,114	4.6
1987	1,104	5	252	1,361	81	1	147	231	1,132	4.7
1988	1,207	5	147	1,359	41	1	215	195	1,102	4.5
1989	1,295	5	215	1,515	159	4	275	214	1,077	4.4
1990	1,302	5	275	1,582	68	2	417	182	1,095	4.4
1991	1,336	5	417	1,758	145	1	550	132	1,062	4.2
1992 P	1,365	4	550	1,919	352	1	455	118	6/ 1,069	4.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes butter-equivalent of butteroil 2/ Includes estimates of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milkfat held by the Government in 1970-83. 3/ Includes available data on butter-equivalent of butteroil, ghee, and anhydrous milk-fat. Includes commercial and USDA exports. 4/ May not match CCC commitments. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 6/ Disappearance excludes 42 million pounds of CCC supplies destroyed by fire.

Table 62--Margarine: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	2,230	52	2,282	13	2/	46	2,223	10.8
1971	2,290	46	2,336	13	2/	57	2,266	10.9
1972	2,364	57	2,421	13	2/	69	2,339	11.1
1973	2,359	69	2,428	13	2/	61	2,354	11.1
1974	2,398	61	2,459	15	2/	64	2,380	11.1
1975	2,399	64	2,463	5	12	60	2,386	11.0
1976	2,628	60	2,688	6	14	67	2,601	11.9
1977	2,535	67	2,602	7	13	80	2,502	11.4
1978	2,520	80	2,600	7	15	70	2,508	11.3
1979	2,553	70	2,623	7	18	81	2,517	11.2
1980	2,593	81	2,674	8	16	74	2,576	11.3
1981	2,577	74	2,651	17	16	61	2,557	11.1
1982	2,596	61	2,657	13	18	62	2,564	11.0
1983	2,451	62	2,513	12	15	55	2,431	10.4
1984	2,481	55	2,536	9	16	55	2,456	10.4
1985	2,603	55	2,658	9	15	61	2,573	10.8
1986	2,789	61	2,850	8	15	81	2,746	11.4
1987	2,554	81	2,635	8	14	63	2,550	10.5
1988	2,549	63	2,612	8	15	62	2,527	10.3
1989	2,531	62	2,593	7	13	61	2,512	10.2
1990	2,768	61	2,829	8	15	92	2,714	10.9
1991	2,698	92	2,790	9	19	91	2,671	10.6
1992P	2,817	91	2,908	13	19	75	2,801	11.0

P = Preliminary.

1/ Product weight. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 63--Shortening: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Supply					Utilization				
	Production			Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports 2/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 1/	Food disappearance	
	Vegetable oil	Animal fat	Total						Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds									Pounds
1970	NA	NA	3,588	139	3,727	37	2/	133	3,557	17.3
1971	NA	NA	3,515	133	3,648	31	2/	128	3,489	16.8
1972	NA	NA	3,731	128	3,859	33	2/	127	3,699	17.6
1973	NA	NA	3,636	127	3,763	35	2/	115	3,613	17.0
1974	NA	NA	3,703	115	3,818	61	2/	134	3,623	16.9
1975	2,839	874	3,713	134	3,847	43	13	125	3,666	17.0
1976	3,033	896	3,929	125	4,054	51	14	128	3,861	17.7
1977	2,873	968	3,841	128	3,969	46	14	113	3,796	17.2
1978	2,939	1,076	4,015	113	4,128	34	17	107	3,970	17.8
1979	3,177	1,029	4,206	107	4,313	25	17	132	4,139	18.4
1980	3,116	1,062	4,178	132	4,310	29	13	131	4,137	18.2
1981	3,252	1,039	4,291	131	4,422	40	12	120	4,250	18.5
1982	3,449	930	4,379	120	4,499	34	10	133	4,322	18.6
1983	3,454	909	4,363	133	4,496	20	11	131	4,334	18.5
1984	3,954	1,114	5,068	131	5,199	30	9	129	5,031	21.3
1985	4,304	1,201	5,505	129	5,634	30	12	127	5,465	22.9
1986	4,238	1,136	5,374	127	5,501	36	10	137	5,318	22.1
1987	4,232	1,005	5,237	137	5,374	31	10	139	5,194	21.4
1988	4,241	1,087	5,328	139	5,467	40	12	145	5,270	21.5
1989	4,288	1,027	5,315	145	5,460	19	13	119	5,309	21.5
1990	4,730	860	5,590	119	5,709	21	13	116	5,559	22.2
1991	5,004	720	5,724	116	5,840	31	8	147	5,654	22.4
1992 P	4,988	731	5,719	147	5,866	33	8	102	5,723	22.4

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes quantities held by consuming factories. 2/ Shipments to U.S. territories are included under exports before 1975. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 64--Salad and cooking oils: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports 1/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total 2/	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	3,389	62	71	3,522	293	76	3,153	15.4
1971	3,500	62	76	3,638	320	76	3,242	15.6
1972	3,871	67	76	4,014	398	86	3,530	16.8
1973	3,893	60	86	4,039	218	74	3,747	17.7
1974	4,111	53	74	4,238	280	97	3,861	18.1
1975	3,967	48	97	4,112	161	91	3,860	17.9
1976	4,343	62	91	4,496	149	104	4,243	19.5
1977	4,347	54	104	4,505	193	105	4,207	19.1
1978	4,862	62	105	5,029	422	123	4,484	20.1
1979	5,100	53	123	5,276	445	141	4,690	20.8
1980	5,167	57	141	5,365	406	122	4,837	21.2
1981	5,370	61	122	5,553	435	110	5,008	21.8
1982	5,450	64	110	5,624	421	123	5,080	21.9
1983	5,775	71	123	5,969	332	113	5,524	23.6
1984	4,988	87	113	5,188	403	92	4,693	19.9
1985	5,939	105	92	6,136	410	112	5,614	23.5
1986	6,036	114	112	6,262	284	147	5,831	24.2
1987	6,334	140	147	621	330	135	6,156	25.4
1988	6,409	179	135	.,723	276	123	6,324	25.8
1989	6,123	157	123	,403	337	126	5,940	24.0
1990	6,036	213	126	6,375	214	121	6,040	24.2
1991	6,310	208	121	6,639	137	136	6,366	25.2
1992 P	6,491	252	136	6,879	233	100	6,546	25.6

P = Preliminary.
1/ Olive oil imports. 2/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 65--Peanuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year 2/	Supply: Production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks 4/	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Seed, loss, shrinkage, and residual 5/	Utilization: Crush	Utilization: Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance: Farmers' stock basis	Food disappearance: Kernel basis 6/: Total	Food disappearance: Kernel basis 6/: Per capita 7/
	Million pounds										Pounds
1970	2,983	1	353	3,337	290	277	799	453	1,518	1,141	5.5
1971	3,005	2	453	3,460	552	187	814	392	1,515	1,139	5.5
1972	3,275	2	392	3,669	521	257	850	429	1,612	1,212	5.7
1973	3,474	1	429	3,904	709	247	683	553	1,712	1,287	6.0
1974	3,668	1	553	4,222	740	82	590	1,146	1,664	1,251	5.8
1975	3,847	1	1,146	4,994	434	313	1,447	1,060	1,740	1,306	6.0
1976	3,739	1	1,060	4,800	783	666	1,106	606	1,635	1,229	5.6
1977	3,715	1	608	4,324	1,025	556	487	581	1,675	1,259	5.7
1978	3,952	1	581	4,534	1,141	521	527	586	1,759	1,323	5.9
1979	3,968	1	586	4,555	1,057	522	571	626	1,777	1,336	5.9
1980	2,303	401	628	3,332	503	505	446	413	1,465	1,102	4.8
1981	3,982	2	413	4,397	576	795	573	757	1,696	1,275	5.5
1982	3,440	2	757	4,199	681	463	342	864	1,849	1,390	6.0
1983	3,296	2	864	4,162	744	564	397	611	1,856	1,395	5.9
1984	4,406	2	611	5,019	860	199	625	1,424	1,911	1,437	6.1
1985	4,123	2	1,424	5,549	1,043	626	812	845	2,023	1,521	6.3
1986	3,697	2	845	4,544	663	291	514	1,003	2,073	1,559	6.4
1987	3,616	2	1,003	4,621	618	539	560	833	2,071	1,557	6.4
1988	3,987	2	833	4,816	686	217	814	843	2,254	1,695	6.9
1989	3,990	2	843	4,835	989	209	624	701	2,312	1,738	7.0
1990	3,603	27	701	4,331	652	287	689	683	2,020	1,519	6.0
1991	4,927	2	683	5,612	997	250	1,103	1,055	2,207	1,659	6.5
1992 P	4,284	2	1,055	5,341	1,025	233	933	975	2,175	1,635	6.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farmers' stock basis. 2/ Beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Net-weight basis. 4/ August 1 stocks in all positions; includes oil-stock peanuts, as reported by National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 5/ Current estimates for farm use and local sales are not available, so these are now included as part of the residual. 6/ Computed by dividing farmers' stock basis figure by 1.33. 7/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 66--Fresh citrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	6,914	111	7,025	1,121	5,904	28.8
1971	6,951	112	7,064	1,046	6,018	29.0
1972	7,012	117	7,129	1,435	5,694	27.1
1973	7,125	132	7,256	1,496	5,760	27.2
1974	7,326	120	7,446	1,665	5,782	27.0
1975	8,215	98	8,313	2,064	6,249	28.9
1976	8,217	65	8,283	2,077	6,206	28.5
1977	7,687	130	7,817	2,069	5,748	26.1
1978	7,550	102	7,652	1,825	5,827	26.2
1979	7,089	161	7,250	2,088	5,162	22.9
1980	8,191	107	8,298	2,375	5,923	26.0
1981	7,643	98	7,741	2,352	5,389	23.4
1982	7,339	112	7,450	2,023	5,427	23.4
1983	8,867	92	8,959	2,418	6,541	27.9
1984	7,255	128	7,383	2,066	5,317	22.5
1985	6,972	109	7,081	1,970	5,111	21.4
1986	7,801	191	7,992	2,175	5,817	24.2
1987	8,075	161	8,236	2,442	5,794	23.9
1988	8,372	183	8,555	2,350	6,205	25.3
1989	8,341	175	8,516	2,704	5,812	23.5
1990	7,327	184	7,511	2,179	5,332	21.3
1991	6,307	344	6,651	1,846	4,805	19.0
1992 P	8,359	298	8,657	2,450	6,207	24.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 2/ Beginning in year preceding that indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 67--Fresh apples: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	3,532	95	3,627	113	3,513	17.0
1971	3,484	80	3,564	133	3,431	16.4
1972	3,342	104	3,446	169	3,277	15.5
1973	3,539	90	3,629	195	3,434	16.1
1974	3,691	79	3,770	244	3,526	16.4
1975	4,357	119	4,476	246	4,230	19.5
1976	3,916	103	4,019	275	3,744	17.1
1977	3,860	124	3,983	325	3,658	16.5
1978	4,210	157	4,368	350	4,017	17.9
1979	4,289	153	4,442	560	3,881	17.1
1980	4,934	177	5,111	716	4,395	19.2
1981	4,442	150	4,592	697	3,895	16.8
1982	4,537	198	4,734	642	4,092	17.5
1983	4,621	234	4,854	554	4,300	18.3
1984	4,655	242	4,897	538	4,358	18.4
1985	4,222	315	4,536	400	4,136	17.3
1986	4,464	310	4,774	460	4,314	17.8
1987	5,610	263	5,873	791	5,082	20.8
1988	5,238	256	5,495	603	4,892	19.9
1989	5,865	228	6,093	774	5,319	21.4
1990	5,551	230	5,781	818	4,963	19.7
1991	5,469	303	5,772	1,132	4,640	18.3
1992 P	5,772	233	6,005	1,057	4,948	19.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Commercial production only. 2/ Data are on a crop-year basis beginning August of year indicated. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 68--Other fresh noncitrus fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	3,373	3,821	7,194	353	6,841	33.3
1971	3,671	3,932	7,603	421	7,182	34.6
1972	2,995	3,955	6,950	356	6,594	31.4
1973	3,540	4,023	7,563	433	7,130	33.6
1974	3,650	4,156	7,807	435	7,372	34.4
1975	4,095	4,034	8,129	448	7,682	35.5
1976	4,077	4,444	8,521	427	8,094	37.1
1977	4,242	4,510	8,752	461	8,291	37.6
1978	4,463	4,841	9,304	608	8,696	39.0
1979	4,869	5,060	9,929	721	9,208	40.9
1980	5,136	5,102	10,238	747	9,491	41.6
1981	5,590	5,371	10,961	815	10,146	44.1
1982	5,282	5,773	11,056	745	10,310	44.4
1983	5,465	5,654	11,119	740	10,379	44.3
1984	6,081	6,008	12,090	782	11,308	47.8
1985	5,748	6,450	12,198	775	11,423	47.9
1986	5,792	7,259	13,051	813	12,238	50.8
1987	6,472	7,304	13,776	989	12,787	52.6
1988	6,556	7,175	13,730	1,020	12,710	51.8
1989	6,404	7,596	14,000	1,205	12,795	51.7
1990	6,330	7,666	13,996	1,212	12,784	51.1
1991	6,557	7,977	14,534	1,245	13,289	52.5
1992 P	6,738	8,572	15,310	1,199	14,111	55.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes apricots, avocados, bananas, cherries, cranberries, grapes, kiwifruits, mangoes, nectarines, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, and strawberries. 2/ All fruit are on a calendar-year basis except grapes and pears, which are on a crop-year basis (beginning July of year indicated). 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for everything except grapes and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 69--Total fresh fruits: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production	Imports	Total supply 3/	Exports	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 4/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	13,818	4,027	17,845	1,587	16,258	79.1
1971	14,107	4,125	18,231	1,600	16,632	80.0
1972	13,348	4,176	17,524	1,960	15,565	74.0
1973	14,204	4,244	18,449	2,124	16,325	76.9
1974	14,666	4,357	19,023	2,344	16,679	77.9
1975	16,667	4,251	20,918	2,758	18,161	84.0
1976	16,210	4,612	20,822	2,779	18,043	82.6
1977	15,789	4,763	20,552	2,855	17,697	80.2
1978	16,224	5,100	21,324	2,783	18,540	83.2
1979	16,247	5,374	21,621	3,370	18,251	81.0
1980	18,261	5,386	23,647	3,837	19,810	86.9
1981	17,075	5,619	23,294	3,864	19,430	84.4
1982	17,158	6,083	23,240	3,411	19,830	85.3
1983	18,952	5,980	24,932	3,711	21,220	90.4
1984	17,991	6,378	24,369	3,387	20,983	88.7
1985	16,942	6,873	23,815	3,144	20,670	86.5
1986	18,056	7,760	25,817	3,448	22,369	92.8
1987	20,156	7,728	27,885	4,222	23,663	97.3
1988	20,165	7,615	27,780	3,973	23,807	97.0
1989	20,611	7,999	28,609	4,683	23,927	96.6
1990	19,208	8,079	27,288	4,209	23,078	92.2
1991	18,333	8,624	26,957	4,223	22,734	89.8
1992 P	20,869	9,103	29,972	4,706	25,266	98.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Citrus fruits are on a crop-year basis beginning in year preceding that indicated. Noncitrus fruits are on a calendar- year basis except apples (August), grapes and pears (July), which are on a crop-year basis. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1, for everything except apples, grapes, and pears, which use January 1 of the year following that indicated.

Table 70-Total frozen fruit: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply 2/	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance 2/ Total	Food disappearance 2/ Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	621	121	631	1,372	5	680	687	3.35
1971	666	93	680	1,439	6	665	767	3.70
1972	612	95	665	1,373	11	597	766	3.65
1973	650	123	597	1,370	19	605	746	3.52
1974	602	125	605	1,332	21	720	591	2.76
1975 4/	567	102	607	1,276	25	558	693	3.21
1976	633	56	558	1,246	37	539	671	3.06
1977	687	107	539	1,333	22	608	703	3.19
1978	543	118	608	1,269	26	515	728	3.27
1979 4/	575	120	518	1,213	42	564	607	2.70
1980	654	93	564	1,310	41	573	697	3.06
1981	626	66	573	1,265	54	546	665	2.89
1982	774	44	546	1,363	54	624	686	2.95
1983	680	56	624	1,359	29	645	686	2.93
1984	729	69	645	1,442	31	691	721	3.05
1985 4/	760	80	689	1,529	26	721	783	3.28
1986	807	84	721	1,612	34	721	857	3.56
1987 4/	1,038	102	718	1,859	64	852	943	3.88
1988	994	81	852	1,926	66	934	926	3.78
1989	981	68	934	1,981	54	799	1,128	4.56
1990	1,014	99	799	1,911	54	793	1,064	4.26
1991	1,023	91	793	1,907	40	893	974	3.86
1992	1,116	77	893	2,085	19	876	1,189	4.66

1/ Product weight. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. 4/ Beginning stocks are not equal to ending stocks in previous year due to data revision.

Table 71--Almonds: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Marketable production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	141,880	280	25,500	167,660	68,260	30,222	69,178	0.34
1971	153,970	300	30,222	184,492	90,030	18,740	75,722	0.36
1972	142,040	280	18,740	161,060	69,240	16,003	75,817	0.36
1973	146,430	120	16,003	162,553	77,450	30,118	54,985	0.26
1974	217,650	10	30,118	247,778	103,940	87,595	56,243	0.26
1975	170,180	50	87,595	257,825	123,450	59,027	75,348	0.35
1976	258,070	150	59,027	317,247	150,590	74,237	92,420	0.42
1977	284,800	130	74,237	359,167	165,900	94,198	99,069	0.45
1978	162,430	530	94,198	257,158	131,100	37,763	88,295	0.39
1979	348,510	230	37,763	386,503	224,220	78,950	83,333	0.37
1980	305,140	70	78,950	384,160	186,930	101,657	95,573	0.42
1981	383,130	40	101,657	484,827	207,890	161,014	115,923	0.50
1982	330,760	570	161,014	492,344	179,815	176,949	135,580	0.58
1983	221,790	180	176,949	398,919	175,561	90,623	132,735	0.56
1984	563,640	240	90,623	654,503	285,100	227,010	142,393	0.60
1985	444,000	460	227,010	671,470	362,777	144,326	164,367	0.69
1986	235,690	690	144,326	380,706	174,010	79,017	127,679	0.53
1987	634,560	650	79,017	714,227	343,300	227,894	143,033	0.59
1988	564,540	480	227,894	792,914	363,970	265,206	163,738	0.66
1989	457,170	247	265,206	722,623	342,380	203,100	177,143	0.71
1990	615,700	132	203,100	818,932	359,950	241,360	217,622	0.87
1991	461,632	204	241,360	703,196	377,879	140,000	185,317	0.73
1992P	518,607	284	140,000	658,891	349,851	118,000	191,040	0.75

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 72--Hazelnuts (filberts): Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Marketable production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	6,758	6,111	351	13,220	615	1,591	11,014	0.05
1971	8,048	4,491	1,591	14,130	566	410	13,154	0.06
1972	6,244	7,211	410	15,865	655	684	14,526	0.07
1973	9,429	13,813	684	23,926	547	1,529	21,850	0.10
1974	4,424	4,013	1,529	9,966	549	107	9,310	0.04
1975	9,102	9,590	107	18,799	720	775	17,304	0.08
1976	5,362	10,941	775	17,078	1,144	566	15,368	0.07
1977	8,578	7,743	566	16,887	1,717	866	14,304	0.06
1978	10,383	10,329	866	21,578	2,874	1,344	17,360	0.08
1979	10,304	4,513	1,344	16,161	6,651	1,046	8,464	0.04
1980	11,774	4,001	1,046	16,821	4,729	1,724	10,368	0.05
1981	10,556	3,953	1,724	16,233	3,949	2,065	10,219	0.04
1982	14,498	6,778	2,065	23,341	3,423	5,159	14,759	0.06
1983	5,169	7,156	5,159	17,504	3,012	943	13,549	0.06
1984	8,467	9,011	943	18,421	2,644	1,240	14,537	0.06
1985	16,843	4,195	1,240	24,278	6,640	4,355	13,283	0.06
1986	10,611	3,721	4,355	18,687	7,130	1,139	10,416	0.04
1987	17,218	3,863	1,139	22,220	5,898	1,758	14,564	0.06
1988	12,693	8,165	1,758	22,616	3,778	1,686	17,152	0.07
1989	9,794	7,157	1,686	18,637	3,344	1,107	14,186	0.06
1990	13,668	10,116	1,107	24,891	4,726	2,977	17,188	0.07
1991	18,923	6,172	2,977	28,072	7,135	6,601	14,336	0.06
1992P	21,134	8,201	6,601	35,936	12,793	7,000	16,143	0.06

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 73--Pecans: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply				Utilization			
	Utilized production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Exports	Ending stocks	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	68,709	1,190	33,200	103,099	2,432	17,431	83,236	0.40
1971	110,544	682	17,431	128,657	2,064	34,031	92,562	0.44
1972	80,198	42	34,031	114,271	2,301	20,911	91,059	0.43
1973	122,135	199	20,911	143,245	2,652	49,360	91,233	0.43
1974	62,518	6	49,360	111,884	3,252	24,149	84,483	0.39
1975	107,111	1	24,149	131,261	3,659	42,646	84,956	0.39
1976	48,457	2,121	42,646	93,224	2,628	17,387	73,209	0.33
1977	106,470	553	17,387	124,410	4,065	38,199	82,146	0.37
1978	114,704	796	38,199	153,699	3,411	63,192	87,096	0.39
1979	92,243	331	63,192	155,766	3,260	47,245	105,261	0.46
1980	85,144	952	47,245	133,341	4,565	30,852	97,824	0.43
1981	149,882	849	30,852	181,583	4,194	73,406	103,983	0.45
1982	102,742	1,625	73,406	177,773	7,298	57,289	113,186	0.49
1983	122,580	5,789	57,289	185,658	3,376	69,715	112,567	0.48
1984	108,531	1,934	69,715	180,180	2,720	50,370	127,090	0.54
1985	110,958	14,298	50,370	175,626	2,264	59,952	113,410	0.47
1986	125,442	10,918	59,952	196,312	2,755	63,423	130,134	0.54
1987	121,136	12,966	63,423	197,525	3,935	62,520	131,070	0.54
1988	135,030	2,718	62,520	200,268	5,884	70,785	123,599	0.50
1989	101,969	9,992	70,785	182,766	9,509	58,260	114,997	0.46
1990	97,530	30,494	58,260	186,284	17,793	45,892	122,599	0.49
1991	118,933	18,725	45,892	183,550	17,216	50,327	116,007	0.46
1992P	74,147	28,241	50,327	152,715	15,682	41,870	94,963	0.37

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 74--Walnuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Marketable production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	77,974	529	25,847	104,350	6,871	26,435	71,044	0.34
1971	97,788	457	26,435	124,680	12,725	28,007	83,948	0.40
1972	83,101	1,402	28,007	112,510	13,179	18,258	81,073	0.38
1973	128,897	268	18,258	147,423	17,316	46,727	83,380	0.39
1974	104,485	40	46,727	151,252	20,909	41,033	89,310	0.42
1975	137,296	152	41,033	178,481	35,070	34,349	109,062	0.50
1976	136,457	68	34,349	170,874	36,294	22,331	112,249	0.51
1977	141,523	147	22,331	164,001	35,845	20,820	107,336	0.48
1978	110,182	1,065	20,820	132,067	25,103	23,926	83,038	0.37
1979	149,987	320	23,926	174,233	37,894	40,281	96,058	0.42
1980	145,876	9	40,281	186,166	42,446	30,291	113,429	0.50
1981	179,691	9	30,291	209,991	52,098	37,998	119,895	0.52
1982	181,123	299	37,998	219,420	38,831	71,247	109,342	0.47
1983	141,173	77	71,247	212,497	34,619	56,422	121,456	0.52
1984	133,621	315	56,422	190,358	34,459	42,275	113,624	0.48
1985	166,881	128	42,275	209,284	41,742	52,169	115,373	0.48
1986	140,899	2,655	52,169	195,723	49,300	28,343	118,080	0.49
1987	204,292	470	28,343	233,105	59,243	59,954	113,908	0.47
1988	169,916	184	59,954	230,054	50,263	48,231	121,560	0.49
1989	195,594	142	48,231	243,967	66,896	54,196	122,875	0.49
1990	180,600	95	54,196	235,091	63,902	48,736	122,453	0.49
1991	210,436	82	48,736	259,254	72,386	55,689	131,179	0.52
1992P	163,319	4,073	55,689	223,081	57,362	47,000	118,719	0.46

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 75--Pistachios: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Marketable production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	NA	7,489	NA	7,489	NA	NA	7,489	0.04
1971	NA	10,003	NA	10,003	NA	NA	10,003	0.05
1972	NA	7,025	NA	7,025	NA	NA	7,025	0.03
1973	NA	13,433	NA	13,433	NA	NA	13,433	0.06
1974	NA	10,072	NA	10,072	NA	NA	10,072	0.05
1975	NA	7,574	NA	7,574	NA	NA	7,574	0.03
1976	NA	7,771	NA	7,771	NA	NA	7,771	0.04
1977	1,520	9,528	NA	11,048	320	2,080	8,648	0.04
1978	840	6,863	2,080	9,783	160	1,080	8,543	0.04
1979	5,240	9,219	1,080	15,539	1,400	5,000	9,139	0.04
1980	11,672	1,175	5,000	17,847	1,840	5,135	10,872	0.05
1981	5,888	1,817	5,135	12,840	1,480	2,061	9,299	0.04
1982	16,986	2,819	2,061	21,866	3,247	6,581	12,038	0.05
1983	11,115	6,683	6,581	24,379	1,815	4,977	17,587	0.07
1984	27,507	7,284	4,977	39,768	2,758	11,256	25,754	0.11
1985	11,518	14,875	11,256	37,649	1,658	7,362	28,629	0.12
1986	31,005	5,357	7,362	43,724	2,183	15,005	26,536	0.11
1987	14,579	2,166	15,005	31,750	3,469	5,487	22,794	0.09
1988	44,752	854	5,487	51,093	6,442	14,897	29,754	0.12
1989	18,029	2,124	14,897	35,050	5,164	10,045	19,841	0.08
1990	42,047	852	10,045	52,944	9,575	16,864	26,505	0.11
1991	25,476	250	16,864	42,590	16,407	6,072	20,111	0.08
1992P	65,362	247	6,072	71,681	28,481	10,025	33,175	0.13

NA = Not available. P = Preliminary

1/ Shelled basis. 2/ Beginning September 1 of year indicated. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 76--Total tree nuts: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Marketable production 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 4/
	Thousand pounds							Pounds
1970	298,288	149,100	84,898	532,266	96,808	75,679	359,779	1.74
1971	373,572	151,800	75,679	601,051	124,345	81,188	395,518	1.89
1972	316,504	177,775	81,188	575,467	105,235	55,856	414,376	1.96
1973	409,595	152,430	55,856	617,881	115,595	127,734	374,552	1.76
1974	392,728	116,389	127,734	636,851	144,690	152,884	339,277	1.58
1975	427,751	166,993	152,884	747,628	189,499	136,797	421,332	1.94
1976	452,580	161,380	136,797	750,757	218,126	114,521	418,110	1.91
1977	547,280	106,371	114,521	768,172	233,167	156,163	378,842	1.71
1978	403,218	124,753	156,163	684,134	174,648	127,305	382,181	1.71
1979	612,230	121,923	127,305	861,458	294,345	172,522	394,591	1.74
1980	567,052	101,117	172,522	840,691	261,980	169,659	409,052	1.79
1981	736,587	92,598	169,659	998,844	279,731	276,544	442,569	1.91
1982	654,297	123,262	276,544	1,054,103	236,174	317,225	500,704	2.15
1983	510,042	146,983	317,225	974,250	223,183	222,680	528,387	2.24
1984	850,362	139,937	222,680	1,212,979	336,451	332,151	544,377	2.29
1985	761,692	151,129	332,151	1,244,972	423,549	268,164	553,259	2.31
1986	553,548	142,993	268,164	964,705	240,643	186,927	537,135	2.22
1987	1,001,307	132,444	186,927	1,320,678	426,277	357,613	536,788	2.20
1988	938,124	126,742	357,613	1,422,479	455,472	400,805	566,202	2.30
1989	794,494	169,831	400,805	1,365,130	449,504	326,708	588,918	2.37
1990	961,445	198,400	326,708	1,486,553	485,375	355,829	645,349	2.57
1991	847,280	171,068	355,829	1,374,177	527,781	258,689	587,707	2.31
1992 P	853,849	223,871	258,689	1,336,409	495,178	223,895	617,336	2.41

P = Preliminary.

1/ Shelled basis. Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, brazil nuts, pignolias, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, macadamias, and miscellaneous tree nuts. Excludes coconuts. 2/ Beginning August 1 for walnuts, September 1 for pistachios, and July 1 for all others. 3/ Excludes quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions, sent to oil mills, and culls and blows not used. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 77--Fresh watermelon: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance 4/ Total	Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/
	Million pounds						Pounds
1970	2,737.3	119.1	2,856.4	91.2	NA	2,765.2	13.5
1971	2,709.4	113.2	2,822.6	114.7	NA	2,707.9	13.0
1972	2,528.0	159.1	2,687.1	103.0	NA	2,584.1	12.3
1973	2,617.0	168.5	2,785.5	86.3	NA	2,699.2	12.7
1974	2,346.6	166.5	2,513.1	92.9	NA	2,420.2	11.3
1975	2,439.5	145.6	2,585.1	114.7	NA	2,470.4	11.4
1976	2,645.9	191.5	2,837.4	84.3	NA	2,753.1	12.6
1977	2,688.5	175.3	2,863.8	84.7	NA	2,779.2	12.6
1978	2,527.0	199.6	2,726.6	79.9	NA	2,646.7	11.9
1979	2,407.6	219.1	2,626.7	61.9	NA	2,564.8	11.4
1980	2,271.6	205.7	2,477.3	51.9	NA	2,425.4	10.7
1981	2,612.8	125.7	2,738.5	58.8	NA	2,679.6	11.7
1982	2,733.9	237.4	2,971.4	73.9	NA	2,897.4	12.5
1983	2,534.0	186.2	2,720.3	69.5	NA	2,650.8	11.3
1984	3,190.5	283.4	3,474.0	65.3	NA	3,408.7	14.4
1985	3,043.8	220.0	3,263.8	44.5	NA	3,219.3	13.5
1986	2,929.6	197.4	3,127.0	58.2	NA	3,068.8	12.8
1987	2,893.1	307.6	3,200.7	48.1	NA	3,152.7	13.0
1988	3,115.5	262.4	3,377.9	59.0	NA	3,319.0	13.5
1989	3,094.9	359.9	3,454.8	85.2	NA	3,369.6	13.6
1990	3,187.1	228.6	3,415.7	94.4	NA	3,321.4	13.3
1991	3,097.4	230.9	3,328.3	101.8	NA	3,226.5	12.8
1992	3,487.1	211.4	3,698.5	212.1	NA	3,486.4	13.6

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 78--Fresh cantaloup: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance 4/ Total	Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/
	Million pounds						Pounds
1970	1,328.2	148.8	1,477.0	NA	NA	1,477.0	7.2
1971	1,238.2	180.8	1,419.0	NA	NA	1,419.0	6.8
1972	1,304.5	155.2	1,459.7	NA	NA	1,459.7	7.0
1973	1,130.2	157.5	1,287.7	NA	NA	1,287.7	6.1
1974	972.0	168.2	1,140.2	NA	NA	1,140.2	5.3
1975	985.8	138.9	1,124.7	NA	NA	1,124.7	5.2
1976	1,014.0	141.0	1,155.0	NA	NA	1,155.0	5.3
1977	1,069.9	182.8	1,272.7	NA	NA	1,272.7	5.8
1978	1,331.8	195.5	1,527.3	62.0	NA	1,465.3	6.6
1979	1,242.1	194.6	1,436.7	59.6	NA	1,377.1	6.1
1980	1,224.2	169.9	1,394.1	62.7	NA	1,331.4	5.8
1981	1,334.6	138.0	1,472.6	65.5	NA	1,407.2	6.1
1982	1,682.4	182.5	1,864.9	83.7	NA	1,781.2	7.7
1983	1,453.7	166.1	1,619.8	87.8	NA	1,532.0	6.5
1984	1,651.6	246.7	1,898.3	86.5	NA	1,811.8	7.7
1985	1,874.3	246.0	2,120.3	100.4	NA	2,020.0	8.5
1986	2,056.2	319.9	2,376.1	105.8	NA	2,270.3	9.4
1987	2,027.3	300.8	2,328.1	107.1	NA	2,221.0	9.1
1988	1,691.6	327.0	2,018.6	93.2	NA	1,925.4	7.9
1989	2,171.4	476.2	2,647.6	84.1	NA	2,563.5	10.4
1990	1,856.7	530.3	2,387.0	78.8	NA	2,308.1	9.2
1991	1,664.0	602.5	2,266.5	75.7	NA	2,190.8	8.7
1992	1,795.3	481.9	2,277.2	115.9	NA	2,161.3	8.5

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Estimated by ERS from 1982-91 based on data from reporting States adjusted to the national level. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. From 1978-89, U.S. exports were adjusted using Canadian import data. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 79--Fresh honeydew: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Total supply 4/	Exports 3/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Food disappearance 4/ Total	Food disappearance 4/ Per capita 5/
	Million pounds						Pounds
1970	193.1	18.9	212.0	26.2	NA	185.8	0.9
1971	203.9	14.9	218.8	26.3	NA	192.5	0.9
1972	230.7	13.0	243.7	25.5	NA	218.2	1.0
1973	245.3	17.6	262.9	27.9	NA	235.0	1.1
1974	218.5	24.1	242.6	27.4	NA	215.2	1.0
1975	239.5	12.0	251.5	22.3	NA	229.1	1.1
1976	234.6	15.0	249.6	27.2	NA	222.3	1.0
1977	259.1	18.1	277.2	28.8	NA	248.3	1.1
1978	341.3	24.4	365.7	19.6	NA	346.0	1.6
1979	347.7	28.7	376.4	19.3	NA	357.1	1.6
1980	318.0	26.5	344.5	22.1	NA	322.4	1.4
1981	341.9	29.0	370.9	17.2	NA	353.7	1.5
1982	378.0	78.6	456.6	31.7	NA	424.9	1.8
1983	391.8	39.9	431.7	17.8	0.3	413.6	1.8
1984	403.1	41.3	444.4	15.2	0.7	428.5	1.8
1985	475.8	42.7	518.5	20.0	0.3	498.2	2.1
1986	543.8	62.7	606.5	20.6	0.8	585.1	2.4
1987	481.1	77.8	558.9	27.6	0.3	531.0	2.2
1988	524.1	83.8	607.9	32.0	1.0	575.0	2.3
1989	513.1	134.3	647.4	30.6	0.7	616.1	2.5
1990	450.3	115.0	565.3	49.6	NA	515.8	2.1
1991	373.7	160.2	533.9	53.3	NA	480.5	1.9
1992	414.8	125.5	540.3	51.4	NA	488.9	1.9

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. Includes processing uses. Excludes quantity produced in home gardens. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 60--Fresh mushrooms: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply: Production 3/	Supply: Imports 4/	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports and shipments 4/	Utilization: Food disappearance: Total	Utilization: Food disappearance: Per capita 5/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	58.3	0.3	58.6	NA	58.6	0.3
1971	66.3	0.4	66.7	NA	66.7	0.3
1972	76.7	0.1	76.8	NA	76.8	0.4
1973	102.3	0.2	102.5	NA	102.5	0.5
1974	126.1	0.0	126.1	NA	126.1	0.6
1975	142.1	0.3	142.4	NA	142.4	0.7
1976	151.2	0.0	151.2	NA	151.2	0.7
1977	191.1	0.0	191.1	NA	191.1	0.9
1978	229.5	0.4	230.0	0.6	229.3	1.0
1979	255.8	0.5	256.3	0.7	255.6	1.1
1980	275.1	0.7	275.7	0.6	275.2	1.2
1981	319.1	0.8	319.9	1.8	318.1	1.4
1982	337.2	1.1	338.3	1.6	336.7	1.4
1983	388.1	0.8	388.9	1.6	387.4	1.6
1984	419.9	1.0	420.9	1.4	419.5	1.6
1985	427.2	1.0	428.2	1.9	426.3	1.8
1986	457.3	1.4	458.7	2.9	455.8	1.9
1987	468.9	1.2	470.1	2.9	467.3	1.9
1988	484.7	1.9	486.6	3.2	483.4	2.0
1989	511.9	2.1	514.0	9.9	504.1	2.0
1990	511.9	3.5	515.4	17.7	497.6	2.0
1991	492.8	4.6	497.4	14.5	482.9	1.9
1992	496.0	4.2	500.2	17.4	482.7	1.9

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce and Statistics Canada. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 81--Mushrooms for processing: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply			Utilization		
	Production 3/	Imports 4/	Total supply	Exports and shipments 5/	Food disappearance	
					Total	Per capita 6/
	Million pounds					Pounds
1970	148.5	53.6	202.2	NA	202.2	1.0
1971	165.1	71.4	236.5	NA	236.5	1.1
1972	177.3	85.7	262.9	NA	262.9	1.2
1973	177.2	81.8	259.0	NA	259.0	1.2
1974	173.0	88.6	261.5	NA	261.5	1.2
1975	167.7	99.8	267.5	NA	267.5	1.2
1976	195.9	121.0	316.9	NA	316.9	1.4
1977	207.6	150.8	358.4	NA	358.4	1.6
1978	224.5	148.3	372.7	0.9	371.9	1.7
1979	214.2	179.3	393.5	1.0	392.5	1.7
1980	194.5	155.7	350.3	0.5	349.7	1.5
1981	198.0	157.2	355.2	0.7	354.5	1.5
1982	153.6	199.5	353.1	0.4	352.7	1.5
1983	173.5	252.2	425.7	0.7	425.0	1.8
1984	175.8	243.3	419.1	1.0	418.1	1.8
1985	160.8	273.9	434.6	1.0	433.6	1.8
1986	157.1	297.9	455.0	0.4	454.6	1.9
1987	162.9	239.0	401.9	1.1	400.9	1.6
1988	183.1	198.7	381.8	1.7	380.1	1.5
1989	203.1	190.0	393.0	12.6	380.4	1.5
1990	237.2	205.2	442.4	14.6	427.9	1.7
1991	246.0	213.8	459.8	18.4	441.4	1.7
1992	223.0	201.6	424.6	23.4	401.2	1.6

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Beginning July 1 of year indicated. 3/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 4/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes canned, frozen, and dried mushrooms. 5/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes dried/dehydrated mushrooms. Canadian dried mushroom imports are added to exports from 1979-88. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated.

Table 82--Fresh potatoes: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization										
								Used in processed potato products							Food disappearance fresh market 5/
	Production 2/	Imports 3/ 4/	Beginning stocks	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/ 4/ 6/	Shipments to U.S. territories	Ending stocks 7/	Frozen	Dried	Chips	Canned	Starch	Seed use	Nonfood use 8/	Total
	Million pounds														Pounds
1970	32,572	172	13,545	46,289	311	6/	14,395	5,671	2,577	3,586	403	868	2,452	3,376	12,670
1971	31,933	148	14,395	46,476	288	6/	14,860	6,271	2,654	3,562	440	726	2,456	3,577	11,643
1972	29,636	76	14,860	44,572	384	6/	13,205	6,379	2,724	3,498	444	514	2,229	3,053	12,143
1973	30,001	83	13,205	43,292	462	6/	13,160	6,697	2,943	3,453	475	241	2,356	2,397	11,108
1974	34,240	188	13,160	47,587	507	6/	16,010	7,417	3,303	3,363	491	241	2,526	3,175	10,554
1975	32,198	142	16,010	48,350	466	6/	15,622	7,920	3,424	3,344	432	238	2,380	3,155	11,370
1976	35,767	53	15,622	51,442	1,361	6/	17,223	8,625	3,709	3,435	425	173	2,562	3,148	10,761
1977	35,533	106	17,223	52,863	693	4/	17,530	9,354	3,657	3,577	487	193	2,557	3,787	11,029
1978	36,631	150	17,530	54,311	407	134	19,352	9,475	3,301	3,739	503	210	2,599	4,361	10,231
1979	34,250	159	19,352	53,761	415	159	17,602	9,184	3,201	3,805	478	281	2,462	5,089	11,066
1980	30,391	218	17,602	48,211	275	148	14,701	8,481	2,950	3,809	439	232	2,244	3,303	11,530
1981	34,062	392	14,701	49,156	399	138	16,438	8,876	2,905	3,862	411	153	2,412	3,025	10,537
1982	35,513	478	16,438	52,430	305	131	17,898	9,497	2,880	4,000	438	281	2,412	3,649	10,539
1983	33,391	349	17,898	51,638	283	106	16,533	9,365	2,724	4,198	436	399	2,548	3,379	11,667
1984	36,261	325	16,533	53,119	360	99	17,338	10,084	2,730	4,283	428	318	2,716	3,350	11,415
1985	40,711	406	17,338	58,455	330	113	20,280	11,013	2,890	4,228	450	344	2,496	5,269	11,043
1986	36,151	344	20,280	56,776	341	146	18,092	11,227	2,920	4,402	434	322	2,577	4,564	11,751
1987	38,932	403	18,092	57,426	363	94	19,676	11,582	2,964	4,320	433	256	2,554	3,552	11,634
1988	35,644	483	19,676	55,803	422	77	17,775	11,635	2,980	4,257	476	188	2,597	3,237	12,159
1989	37,044	670	17,775	55,490	468	NA	17,355	11,630	3,049	4,381	498	121	2,703	2,907	12,379
1990	40,211	684	17,355	58,250	327	NA	19,446	12,597	3,551	4,378	480	122	2,806	3,063	11,479
1991	41,762	616	19,446	61,824	342	NA	21,101	13,291	3,987	4,476	463	172	2,675	3,479	11,841
1992	41,164	402	21,101	62,666	538	NA	20,169	13,551	4,168	4,590	480	177	2,725	3,826	12,442

NA = Not available.

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes fresh seed. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Data for 1976-89 was adjusted using data from Statistics Canada. Shipments to U.S. territories are included in exports before 1978. 7/ January 1 stocks are for fresh fall-crop potatoes. 8/ Includes shrinkage, loss, and onfarm use of feed and seed. 9/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 83--Dry edible beans: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply 3/	Exports	Nonfood use 4/	Ending stocks 2/	Food disappearance 3/ Total	Food disappearance 3/ Per capita 5/
	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	1,740	15	1,038	2,793	311	80	940	1,461	7.1
1971	1,594	30	940	2,564	322	73	757	1,412	6.8
1972	1,798	37	757	2,592	275	79	989	1,249	6.0
1973	1,627	35	989	2,651	326	76	604	1,645	7.8
1974	2,033	98	604	2,735	269	88	1,102	1,276	6.0
1975	1,744	45	1,102	2,891	387	77	957	1,471	6.8
1976	1,784	35	957	2,776	332	79	980	1,385	6.4
1977	1,656	66	980	2,702	392	85	807	1,418	6.4
1978	1,894	42	807	2,742	525	81	1,002	1,135	5.1
1979	2,055	44	1,002	3,101	525	108	1,025	1,443	6.4
1980	2,673	46	1,025	3,744	1,272	135	1,115	1,222	5.4
1981	3,275	73	1,115	4,464	1,682	127	1,408	1,246	5.4
1982	2,556	44	1,408	4,008	1,035	115	1,352	1,507	6.5
1983	1,552	50	1,352	2,954	525	90	809	1,529	6.5
1984	2,107	58	809	2,974	581	86	1,102	1,206	5.1
1985	2,230	58	1,102	3,390	810	86	996	1,697	7.1
1986	2,296	47	996	3,339	805	92	854	1,589	6.6
1987	2,603	53	854	3,510	732	100	1,426	1,252	5.2
1988	1,925	64	1,426	3,416	816	85	816	1,699	6.9
1989	2,373	95	816	3,284	819	106	911	1,448	5.9
1990	3,238	85	911	4,234	1,243	124	1,278	1,588	6.4
1991	3,377	73	1,278	4,728	996	114	1,698	1,919	7.6
1992	2,205	68	1,698	3,971	650	92	1,315	1,914	7.5

1/ Farm weight. 2/ Stocks on farms and in commercial warehouses estimated from data on monthly marketings. 3/ Computed from unrounded data. 4/ Seeding rates for dry beans times acres planted. 5/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 84--Dry edible peas: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Crop year 2/	Supply				Utilization				
	Production 3/	Imports 4/	Beginning stocks 5/	Total supply 6/	Exports 4/		Ending stocks 5/	Food disappearance 6/	
					Food	Seed		Total	Per capita 7/
	Million pounds								Pounds
1970	459.0	4.7	35.7	499.4	218.2	26.7	93.5	160.9	0.8
1971	502.0	4.0	93.5	599.5	246.7	28.2	176.0	148.6	0.7
1972	348.8	5.9	176.0	530.7	263.1	32.2	69.3	166.2	0.8
1973	282.0	8.2	69.3	357.5	154.2	33.4	44.9	125.0	0.6
1974	462.9	6.3	44.9	514.1	225.6	33.3	110.1	145.2	0.7
1975	365.9	6.2	110.1	482.2	234.8	28.3	127.3	91.8	0.4
1976	302.2	11.5	127.3	441.0	198.4	19.1	81.9	141.6	0.6
1977	139.6	16.0	81.9	237.5	67.3	17.4	57.2	95.6	0.4
1978	512.2	9.6	57.2	579.1	268.2	26.6	113.7	170.4	0.8
1979	369.0	7.3	113.7	484.0	250.0	39.8	109.5	84.7	0.4
1980	556.5	8.2	109.5	674.1	387.9	42.9	141.9	101.4	0.4
1981	450.4	9.6	141.9	602.0	359.2	37.2	74.6	131.0	0.6
1982	513.6	16.2	74.6	604.4	378.0	39.6	100.3	86.5	0.4
1983	486.8	13.7	100.3	600.8	331.0	37.5	131.1	101.3	0.4
1984	389.7	16.7	131.1	537.5	315.9	41.0	95.9	84.5	0.4
1985	370.9	28.2	95.9	494.4	295.7	36.4	45.9	116.4	0.5
1986	527.2	32.9	45.9	606.0	276.4	36.0	130.0	163.7	0.7
1987	574.8	39.5	130.0	744.2	343.9	77.2	202.2	120.9	0.5
1988	459.6	23.8	202.2	685.7	347.0	44.5	156.8	137.5	0.6
1989	514.1	23.3	156.8	694.2	452.9	54.8	89.1	97.4	0.4
1990	330.4	18.8	89.1	438.2	233.0	48.2	43.1	114.0	0.5
1991	554.7	13.2	43.1	610.9	258.9	47.3	174.2	130.5	0.5
1992 P	409.9	24.0	174.2	608.0	309.2	36.5	119.4	142.9	0.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Farm weight. Includes green, yellow, and Austrian dry peas and lentils. 2/ Crop year begins September 1 of year indicated and ends in August of the following year. 3/ Source: American Dry Pea and Lentil Association. 4/ Crop year data from Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Imports exclude seed. 5/ Carryover on June 30 as reported by ADPLA. Includes green peas, yellow peas, lentils, and pea seed. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ Uses U.S. total population January 1, of year following that indicated.

Table 85--Wheat: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Marketing year 2/	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Seed	Feed 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance	
									Total	Per capita 6/
	Million bushels									Pounds
1970	1,351.6	1.4	982.6	2,335.6	740.8	62.1	192.6	822.8	517.1	150.3
1971	1,618.6	1.1	822.8	2,442.5	609.8	63.2	262.4	983.4	523.7	150.4
1972	1,546.2	1.3	983.4	2,530.9	1,135.1	67.4	199.5	597.1	531.8	151.2
1973	1,710.8	2.6	597.1	2,310.5	1,217.0	84.0	125.1	340.1	544.3	153.4
1974	1,781.9	3.4	340.1	2,125.4	1,018.5	92.0	34.9	435.0	545.0	152.1
1975	2,126.9	2.4	435.0	2,564.3	1,172.9	100.0	37.3	665.6	588.5	162.6
1976	2,148.8	2.7	665.6	2,817.1	949.5	92.0	74.4	1,113.2	588.0	161.0
1977	2,045.5	1.9	1,113.2	3,160.6	1,123.8	80.0	192.5	1,177.8	586.5	158.9
1978	1,775.5	1.9	1,177.8	2,955.2	1,194.1	87.0	157.6	924.1	592.4	158.8
1979	2,134.1	2.1	924.1	3,060.3	1,375.2	101.0	86.0	902.0	596.1	157.9
1980	2,380.9	2.5	902.0	3,285.4	1,513.8	113.0	59.0	989.1	610.5	160.0
1981	2,785.4	2.8	989.1	3,777.3	1,770.7	110.0	134.8	1,159.4	602.4	156.4
1982	2,765.0	7.6	1,159.4	3,932.0	1,508.7	97.0	194.8	1,515.1	616.4	158.5
1983	2,419.8	3.8	1,515.1	3,938.7	1,426.4	100.0	371.1	1,339.6	642.6	163.8
1984	2,594.8	9.4	1,396.6	4,002.8	1,421.4	98.0	407.2	1,425.2	651.0	164.5
1985	2,424.1	16.3	1,425.2	3,865.6	909.1	93.0	284.2	1,905.0	674.3	168.8
1986	2,090.6	21.3	1,905.0	4,016.8	998.5	84.0	401.2	1,820.9	712.2	176.7
1987	2,107.7	16.1	1,820.9	3,944.7	1,587.9	85.0	290.2	1,260.8	720.7	177.2
1988	1,812.2	22.7	1,260.8	3,095.7	1,414.9	103.0	150.5	701.6	725.8	176.9
1989	2,036.6	23.4	701.6	2,761.7	1,232.0	100.3	144.1	536.5	748.9	180.7
1990	2,736.4	36.4	536.5	3,309.3	1,068.5	90.3	499.1	865.9	785.5	187.5
1991	1,981.1	41.3	865.9	2,888.4	1,279.9	93.7	253.7	471.9	789.2	186.4
1992 P	2,458.8	70.0	471.9	3,000.7	1,355.0	92.5	194.2	529.0	830.0	193.9

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, in terminal markets, interior mills, elevators, warehouses, merchant mills, and CCC holdings. 5/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 60 pounds.

Table 86--Wheat flour: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Wheat ground	Mill-feed production	Supply			Utilization			
			Flour produced 1/	Flour and product imports 2/	Total supply	Exports		Domestic disappearance	
						Flour	Products 2/	Total	Per capita 3/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 hundredweight						Pounds
1970	563,714	4,409	253,094	325	253,419	26,054	14	227,351	110.9
1971	555,092	4,279	249,810	341	250,151	20,685	15	229,451	110.5
1972	557,801	4,303	250,441	477	250,918	20,335	19	230,564	109.8
1973	567,287	4,395	254,661	550	255,211	16,107	26	239,078	112.6
1974	562,962	4,483	251,097	665	251,762	14,453	33	237,276	111.0
1975	582,675	4,701	258,985	621	259,606	12,364	22	247,220	114.5
1976	618,284	4,920	275,077	604	275,681	16,064	44	259,573	119.1
1977	618,125	4,787	275,784	604	276,388	22,053	37	254,298	115.5
1978	621,321	4,860	277,950	773	278,723	22,170	43	256,510	115.2
1979	636,375	4,945	284,051	823	284,874	20,927	86	263,861	117.2
1980	628,559	4,866	282,655	904	283,559	17,378	54	266,127	116.9
1981	634,361	5,045	283,966	1,166	285,132	18,655	84	266,393	115.8
1982	653,206	5,228	290,907	1,496	292,403	20,926	154	271,323	116.9
1983	696,951	5,655	311,587	1,590	313,177	37,315	150	275,712	117.7
1984	675,271	5,426	299,832	2,005	301,837	19,933	160	281,744	119.2
1985	700,151	5,556	313,815	2,064	315,879	18,387	141	297,351	124.7
1986	737,537	5,799	326,316	2,226	328,542	25,842	123	302,577	125.7
1987	767,507	6,260	341,565	2,632	344,197	28,529	142	315,526	130.0
1988	769,699	6,163	344,154	2,696	346,850	28,169	182	318,499	130.0
1989	761,021	6,072	342,762	3,303	346,065	25,267	182	320,616	129.6
1990	788,186	6,109	354,348	2,890	357,238	17,846	43	339,349	135.8
1991	808,966	6,436	362,311	2,631	364,942	20,045	42	344,855	136.5
1992 P	833,339	6,707	370,829	3,161	373,990	20,701	77	353,212	138.3

P = Preliminary.

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour, whole wheat, industrial, and durum flour and farina reported by the Bureau of Census. 2/ Flour equivalent of macaroni and noodle products. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 87--Rye: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Marketing year 2/	Supply				Utilization					
	Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/		
								Total	Per capita 7/	
									Total	Flour
	Million bushels								Pounds	
1970	36.8	1.1	29.3	67.2	0.1	20.8	40.8	5.5	1.5	1.2
1971	49.2	0.3	40.8	90.3	5.4	25.0	54.6	5.3	1.4	1.1
1972	28.3	0.2	54.6	83.1	0.2	24.5	53.5	4.9	1.3	1.0
1973	24.7	--	53.5	78.2	31.6	19.6	21.0	6.0	1.6	1.3
1974	17.5	--	21.0	38.5	8.7	12.3	11.6	5.9	1.5	1.2
1975	15.9	0.7	11.6	28.2	1.0	13.4	9.1	4.7	1.2	1.0
1976	14.9	0.7	9.1	24.7	0.2	11.7	8.9	3.9	1.0	0.8
1977	16.5	0.1	8.9	25.5	--	13.1	8.8	3.6	0.9	0.7
1978	24.1	0.1	3.9	28.1	0.4	15.0	9.0	3.7	0.9	0.7
1979	21.9	--	9.0	30.9	2.4	13.0	12.0	3.5	0.9	0.7
1980	16.0	--	12.0	28.0	7.5	12.9	4.0	3.6	0.9	0.7
1981	18.2	0.4	4.0	22.6	1.5	14.6	3.0	3.5	0.8	0.7
1982	19.5	3.0	3.0	25.5	0.2	16.2	5.8	3.3	0.8	0.6
1983	27.0	1.6	5.8	34.4	1.0	18.7	11.2	3.5	0.8	0.7
1984	32.4	0.6	11.2	44.2	0.4	20.5	19.8	3.5	0.8	0.7
1985	20.4	2.2	19.8	42.4	0.2	16.8	21.9	3.5	0.8	0.7
1986	19.1	1.0	21.9	41.9	0.5	19.4	18.6	3.5	0.8	0.6
1987	19.5	1.2	18.6	39.3	0.5	16.4	18.9	3.5	0.8	0.6
1988	14.7	0.2	18.9	33.8	3.4	16.6	10.3	3.5	0.8	0.6
1989	13.6	--	10.3	23.9	0.8	14.0	5.6	3.5	0.8	0.6
1990	10.2	3.9	5.6	19.7	0.2	12.7	3.3	3.5	0.8	0.6
1991	9.8	4.5	3.3	17.6	0.1	12.5	1.5	3.5	0.8	0.6
1992 P	12.0	4.5	1.5	18.0	0.1	12.9	1.5	3.5	0.8	0.6

-- = Fewer than 50,000 bushels. P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes flour in terms of rye. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, at terminals, and in interior mills and elevators. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Residual; includes seed, feed, and negligible quantities used for distilled spirits. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of year following that indicated. The factor for converting bushels to pounds is 56.

Table 88--Rice: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year 2/	Supply				Utilization							Rice milling rates 6/
	Production 3/	Imports	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance: Total rough basis	Food disappearance: Milled basis 6/ Total	Food disappearance: Milled basis 6/ Per capita 7/	
	Million hundredweight										Pounds	Percent
1970	90.6	1.3	16.2	108.3	58.9	4.6	11.5	16.4	16.9	13.7	6.7	72.26
1971	83.8	1.5	16.4	101.7	46.5	3.6	11.5	18.6	21.5	15.8	7.6	73.33
1972	85.8	1.1	18.6	105.5	56.9	5.4	11.7	11.4	20.1	14.7	7.0	72.92
1973	85.4	0.6	11.4	97.4	54.0	5.0	13.2	5.1	20.1	14.6	6.9	72.82
1974	92.8	0.2	5.1	98.1	49.7	3.8	14.5	7.8	22.3	16.0	7.5	71.65
1975	112.4	0.1	7.8	120.3	69.5	6.0	15.1	7.1	22.6	16.3	7.6	71.92
1976	128.4	--	7.1	135.5	56.5	5.9	14.4	36.9	21.8	15.3	7.1	70.38
1977	115.6	0.1	36.9	152.6	65.6	6.4	17.3	40.5	22.8	16.4	7.5	72.11
1978	99.2	0.1	40.5	139.8	72.8	5.6	16.1	27.4	17.9	12.4	5.6	69.33
1979	133.2	0.1	27.4	160.7	75.7	4.0	19.7	31.6	29.7	21.0	9.4	70.72
1980	131.9	0.1	31.6	163.6	82.6	3.6	22.1	25.7	29.6	21.3	9.4	71.80
1981	146.2	0.2	25.7	172.1	91.4	3.9	25.8	16.5	34.5	25.0	10.9	72.50
1982	152.7	0.4	16.5	169.6	82.0	4.7	26.1	49.0	37.8	27.3	11.8	72.20
1983	153.6	0.7	49.0	203.3	68.9	5.1	25.3	71.5	32.5	23.1	9.9	71.20
1984	99.7	0.9	71.5	172.1	70.3	4.7	22.2	46.9	28.0	19.9	8.5	71.10
1985	138.8	1.6	46.9	187.3	62.1	4.6	25.3	64.7	30.6	21.3	9.0	69.57
1986	134.9	2.2	64.7	201.8	58.7	6.1	20.6	77.3	39.1	27.7	11.6	70.80
1987	133.4	2.6	77.3	213.3	84.2	5.4	24.9	51.4	47.4	33.7	14.0	71.20
1988	129.6	3.0	51.4	184.0	72.2	5.1	25.5	31.4	49.8	34.8	14.3	69.93
1989	159.9	3.8	31.4	195.1	65.9	5.1	25.1	26.7	52.3	37.4	15.2	71.49
1990	154.5	4.4	26.7	185.6	77.2	4.5	22.0	26.4	55.5	40.3	16.2	72.60
1991	156.1	4.8	26.4	187.3	70.9	5.1	28.0	24.6	58.7	42.3	16.8	72.00
1992 P	157.5	5.3	24.6	187.4	66.4	5.1	28.1	27.3	60.5	42.7	16.8	70.50

-- = Less than 0.05 million hundredweight, or less than 5,000,000 pounds. P = Preliminary.

1/ Rough-equivalent basis. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Beginning August 1 of year preceding that indicated. 3/ Major rice-producing States only. 4/ Includes stocks on farms, at mills, in warehouses, in ports, and in transit. 5/ Residual; includes seed, use in beer production, and statistical discrepancy caused by losses in storage, handling, and processing, and statistical errors in converting milled to a rough equivalent. 6/ The factor used to convert rough basis to milled basis is the rice milling rate, which is estimated each marketing year based on the quality of the crop. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1. 8/ Factor used to convert rough basis to milled basis. Sources: Rice Miller's Association, Monthly Statistical Statements. Rice Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 89--Corn: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year 2/	Supply				Utilization			Food disappearance	
	Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 5/	Ending stocks 4/	Total	Per capita 6/
	Million bushels								Pounds
1970	4,152.0	3.0	4,383.0	8,538.0	582.0	3,968.0	3,769.0	219.0	59.8
1971	5,646.0	2.0	3,769.0	9,417.0	520.0	3,656.0	4,704.0	237.0	63.9
1972	5,579.0	1.0	4,704.0	10,284.0	893.0	4,301.0	4,834.0	256.0	66.3
1973	5,671.0	1.0	4,834.0	10,506.0	1,321.0	4,418.0	4,488.0	279.0	73.7
1974	4,701.0	1.0	4,488.0	9,190.0	1,195.0	4,059.0	3,641.0	295.0	77.2
1975 2/	5,840.8	1.5	556.0	6,400.3	1,664.4	3,735.9	633.2	386.8	94.6
1976	6,289.2	2.4	633.2	6,924.8	1,645.1	3,757.3	1,135.6	386.8	98.8
1977	6,505.0	2.4	1,135.6	7,643.0	1,896.4	3,896.5	1,435.9	414.2	104.7
1978	7,267.9	1.2	1,435.9	8,705.0	2,113.1	4,446.2	1,709.5	436.2	109.1
1979	7,928.1	0.7	1,709.5	9,638.3	2,401.5	4,741.5	2,034.3	461.0	114.0
1980	6,639.4	0.8	2,034.3	8,674.5	2,391.1	4,493.7	1,392.1	397.7	97.3
1981	8,118.7	0.6	1,392.1	9,511.4	1,996.8	4,560.1	2,536.6	417.9	101.2
1982	8,235.1	0.5	2,536.6	10,772.2	1,821.3	4,966.3	3,523.1	461.5	110.8
1983	4,174.3	1.7	3,523.1	7,699.1	1,886.4	4,278.9	1,006.3	527.5	125.5
1984	7,672.1	1.7	1,006.3	8,680.1	1,850.3	4,597.8	1,648.2	583.8	137.7
1985	8,875.5	9.9	1,648.2	10,533.6	1,227.3	4,649.3	4,039.5	617.5	144.3
1986	8,225.8	1.8	4,039.5	12,267.1	1,492.5	5,242.8	4,881.7	650.1	150.6
1987	7,131.3	3.4	4,881.7	12,016.4	1,716.4	5,363.0	4,259.1	677.9	155.6
1988	4,928.7	2.8	4,259.1	9,190.6	2,025.8	4,544.0	1,930.4	690.5	157.0
1989	7,525.5	1.9	1,930.4	9,457.8	2,368.2	5,034.6	1,344.5	710.5	160.0
1990	7,934.0	3.4	1,344.5	9,281.9	1,724.6	5,308.3	1,521.2	727.8	162.1
1991	7,475.5	19.6	1,521.2	9,016.3	1,584.1	5,578.3	1,100.3	753.6	166.1
1992 P	9,478.9	4.0	1,100.3	10,583.2	1,725.0	5,966.0	2,113.2	779.0	169.8

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Years before 1975 are calendar years; 1975 and beyond are marketing years. 3/ Includes grain and primary products before 1975, but grain only in 1975 and thereafter. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Residual; includes corn used for alcoholic beverages, industrial products, seed, and feed. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1 before 1975 and January 1 of the year following that indicated for 1975 and beyond. Bushels converted at 56 pounds.

Table 90--Oats: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Marketing year 2/	Supply				Utilization				
	Production	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/	Total supply 5/	Exports 3/	Nonfood use 6/	Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 5/ Total	Food disappearance 5/ Per capita 7/
	Million bushels								Pounds
1970	915.0	2.0	548.0	1,465.0	19.0	831.0	570.0	45.0	7.4
1971	878.0	3.0	570.0	1,451.0	21.0	788.0	597.0	45.0	7.3
1972	691.0	3.0	597.0	1,291.0	19.0	763.0	463.0	46.0	7.4
1973	659.0	0.0	463.0	1,122.0	57.0	711.0	308.0	46.0	7.3
1974	601.0	0.0	308.0	909.0	19.0	618.0	225.0	47.0	7.4
1975	639.0	0.5	224.0	863.5	12.3	602.4	204.8	44.0	6.9
1976	540.4	1.4	204.8	746.6	8.3	531.6	164.3	42.4	6.6
1977	752.8	2.1	164.3	919.2	10.0	554.1	313.1	42.0	6.4
1978	581.7	0.6	313.1	895.4	10.3	564.2	279.9	41.0	6.2
1979	526.7	0.8	280.0	807.5	2.8	527.5	236.5	40.7	6.1
1980	458.8	1.1	236.4	696.3	8.8	469.5	177.0	41.0	6.1
1981	509.5	1.5	177.0	688.0	2.7	492.2	151.9	41.2	6.1
1982	59[illegible].6	3.5	151.9	748.0	0.8	485.7	219.8	41.7	6.1
1983	476.5	29.9	219.8	726.2	0.9	503.5	180.9	40.9	5.9
1984	473.7	33.6	180.9	688.2	0.5	466.8	179.9	41.0	5.9
1985	518.5	27.2	179.9	725.6	1.2	496.7	183.7	44.0	6.2
1986	385.0	32.4	183.7	601.1	0.9	422.6	132.6	45.0	6.3
1987	373.7	45.7	132.6	552.0	0.5	389.8	111.9	49.8	6.9
1988	217.6	62.9	119.0	399.5	0.6	227.9	96.3	72.7	10.0
1989	373.6	66.4	96.3	536.3	0.8	289.0	156.9	91.6	12.5
1990	357.5	63.4	156.9	577.8	0.6	305.1	171.2	100.9	13.6
1991	243.5	74.8	171.2	489.5	1.9	252.6	127.7	107.3	14.4
1992 P	294.6	50.0	127.7	472.3	6.0	247.9	111.3	107.1	14.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes oats and oat products before 1975, but oats only in 1975 and thereafter. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of the year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 34 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to oat products (includes rolled oats, ready-to-eat cereals, oat flour, and oat bran) is 0.60.

Table 91--Barley: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Marketing year 2/	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports 3/	Supply: Beginning stocks 4/	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports 3/	Utilization: Nonfood use 5/	Utilization: Ending stocks 4/	Food disappearance 6/: Total	Food disappearance 6/: Per capita 7/
	Million bushels								Pounds
1970	416.0	10.0	269.0	695.0	85.0	419.0	184.0	7.0	1.6
1971	463.0	12.0	184.0	659.0	41.0	404.3	209.0	5.7	1.3
1972	422.0	17.0	209.0	647.0	71.0	378.4	192.0	5.6	1.3
1973	417.0	9.0	192.0	618.0	93.0	373.2	146.0	5.8	1.3
1974	299.0	20.0	146.0	465.0	42.0	325.0	92.0	6.0	1.3
1975	379.2	12.6	92.0	483.8	22.8	326.1	128.4	6.5	1.4
1976	383.0	8.6	128.4	520.0	64.8	322.0	126.4	6.8	1.5
1977	427.8	6.4	126.4	560.6	55.5	325.1	173.1	6.9	1.5
1978	454.8	6.7	173.1	634.6	24.6	374.3	228.0	7.7	1.6
1979	383.2	7.2	228.0	618.4	52.8	365.6	192.1	7.9	1.7
1980	361.1	5.9	192.1	559.1	75.7	338.0	137.3	8.1	1.7
1981	473.5	6.9	137.3	617.7	98.4	363.6	147.8	7.9	1.6
1982	515.9	8.4	147.8	672.1	44.2	403.4	216.7	7.8	1.6
1983	508.3	5.0	216.7	730.0	88.8	444.1	189.4	7.7	1.6
1984	598.0	7.4	189.4	794.8	71.7	468.0	247.4	7.7	1.5
1985	590.2	6.2	247.4	843.8	19.7	489.1	327.2	7.8	1.6
1986	608.5	6.7	327.2	942.4	133.6	484.7	336.3	7.8	1.6
1987	521.5	11.3	336.3	869.1	121.0	419.1	321.1	7.9	1.6
1988	290.0	10.5	321.1	621.6	78.9	338.3	196.4	8.0	1.6
1989	404.2	13.1	196.4	613.7	84.0	360.8	160.8	8.1	1.6
1990	422.2	13.5	160.8	596.5	80.6	372.4	135.4	8.1	1.5
1991	464.3	24.5	135.4	624.2	94.5	393.2	128.6	7.9	1.5
1992 P	456.3	12.0	128.6	596.9	75.8	352.4	161.1	7.6	1.4

P = Preliminary.

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Beginning June 1 of year indicated. 3/ Includes barley and barley products before 1975, but barley only in 1975 and thereafter. 4/ Includes stocks at mills, elevators, warehouses, terminals, and processors. 5/ Feed, seed, alcohol, and residual. 6/ Computed from unrounded data. 7/ Uses U.S. total population, January 1 of the year following that indicated. Bushels converted at 48 pounds. Factor for converting grain equivalent to barley products (includes barley flour, pearl barley, and malt and malt extract used in food processing) is 0.83.

Table 92--Total cane and beet sugar: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply							Utilization						
		Receipts from offshore			Beginning stocks 2/	Total supply	Exports 3/	Net change in invisible stocks 4/	Refining loss adjustment	Ending stocks 2/	Domestic disappearance			
	Production	Foreign	Puerto Rico	Total							Nonfood use 5/	Food use		
												Total	Per capita 6/	
	1,000 short tons												Pounds	
1970	5,874	5,296	353	5,649	2,869	14,392	66	185	80	2,835	83	11,183	101.8	
1971	5,815	5,587	144	5,731	2,835	14,381	89	-7	70	2,823	61	11,345	102.1	
1972	6,015	5,459	149	5,608	2,823	14,446	50	-21	45	2,823	62	11,487	102.3	
1973	6,061	5,329	79	5,408	2,823	14,292	26	91	69	2,646	31	11,429	100.8	
1974	5,662	5,770	157	5,927	2,646	14,235	72	305	51	2,854	8	10,945	95.7	
1975	6,300	3,882	98	3,979	2,854	13,132	216	-277	35	2,856	0	10,302	89.2	
1976	6,796	4,658	203	4,861	2,856	14,515	76	-24	72	3,496	0	10,893	93.4	
1977	6,089	6,138	102	6,240	3,496	15,827	35	188	14	4,491	0	11,099	94.2	
1978	5,602	4,883	52	4,735	4,491	14,828	48	29	106	3,754	0	10,889	91.4	
1979	5,793	5,027	47	5,074	3,754	14,621	73	-12	103	3,701	0	10,756	89.3	
1980	5,736	4,495	178	4,673	3,701	14,110	889	72	78	3,082	0	10,189	83.6	
1981	6,224	5,025	49	5,074	3,082	14,380	1,191	-94	53	3,461	0	9,769	79.4	
1982	5,994	2,994	90	3,044	3,461	12,439	137	28	53	3,069	0	9,169	73.7	
1983	5,660	3,080	67	3,147	3,068	11,895	300	141	72	2,570	0	8,812	70.3	
1984	5,890	3,444	24	3,468	2,570	11,928	447	-18	58	3,005	8	8,428	66.7	
1985	5,967	2,797	36	2,833	3,005	11,805	461	-89	122	3,126	142	8,003	62.7	
1986	6,267	2,223	31	2,254	3,126	11,647	582	51	28	3,225	30	7,731	60.0	
1987	7,309	1,546	12	1,558	3,225	12,092	604	145	18	3,195	27	8,103	62.4	
1988	7,067	1,388	19	1,407	3,195	11,669	458	-58	12	3,132	9	8,136	62.1	
1989	6,841	1,913	12	1,925	3,132	11,898	614	-11	38	2,947	6	8,304	62.8	
1990	6,334	2,765	--	2,765	2,947	12,046	654	-6	43	2,729	11	8,615	64.4	
1991	7,145	2,648	--	2,648	2,729	12,522	738	82	40	3,039	11	8,614	63.7	
1992 P	7,501	2,239	--	2,239	3,039	12,779	706	22	--	3,220	11	8,820	64.5	

-- = Not applicable. P = Preliminary.

1/ Excludes the small amount of refined sugar contained in imported sugar blends and mixtures (sucrose-dextrose blends, sugar-sweetened tea mixes, and flavored syrups in consumer-size containers). Deliveries by primary distributors for consumption in the United States can be derived by adding the net change in invisible stocks to quantities used for food. 2/ Stocks in hands of primary distributors (processors and importers). 3/ Includes deliveries of sugar-containing products for export under the re-export program. 4/ Holdings of wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users. Negative number indicates a stock drawdown. Calculated as a residual. 5/ Includes use in polyhydric alcohol. In 1985, also includes use of 127,000 short tons in fuel ethanol. 6/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1. To convert raw value to refined sugar, divide by 1.07.

Table 93--Coffee: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Imports 2/	Total supply	Net change in stocks 3/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 4/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	6	2,667	2,673	-161	2,834	39	2,795	13.6
1971	4	2,942	2,946	186	2,760	36	2,724	13.1
1972	4	2,874	2,878	-44	2,922	53	2,869	13.7
1973	3	2,977	2,980	63	2,917	64	2,853	13.5
1974	2	2,603	2,605	-182	2,787	52	2,735	12.8
1975	2	2,767	2,769	71	2,698	72	2,626	12.2
1976	2	2,718	2,720	-66	2,786	55	2,731	12.5
1977	2	1,992	1,994	-148	2,142	81	2,061	9.4
1978	2	2,495	2,497	87	2,410	63	2,347	10.5
1979	2	2,656	2,658	23	2,635	83	2,552	11.3
1980	2	2,443	2,445	42	2,403	65	2,338	10.3
1981	2	2,248	2,250	-121	2,371	73	2,298	10.0
1982	2	2,352	2,354	-8	2,362	60	2,302	9.9
1983	2	2,439	2,441	35	2,406	50	2,356	10.1
1984	2	2,411	2,413	-50	2,463	45	2,418	10.2
1985	2	2,551	2,553	11	2,542	43	2,499	10.5
1986	2	2,644	2,646	73	2,573	45	2,528	10.5
1987	2	2,690	2,692	163	2,529	47	2,482	10.2
1988	2	2,072	2,074	-372	2,446	42	2,404	9.8
1989	3	2,685	2,688	140	2,548	57	2,491	10.1
1990	2	2,715	2,717	77	2,640	54	2,586	10.3
1991	2	2,553	2,555	-155	2,710	61	2,649	10.5
1992P	2	2,989	2,991	187	2,804	94	2,710	10.6

P = Preliminary.

1/ Green bean equivalent. 2/ Excludes re-exports of green coffee to foreign countries. 3/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 4/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 94--Tea: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	0	137	137	-13	150	1	149	0.73
1971	0	175	175	14	161	1	160	0.77
1972	0	151	151	-13	164	1	163	0.78
1973	0	173	173	5	168	1	167	0.79
1974	0	178	178	7	171	1	170	0.79
1975	0	159	159	-15	174	2	172	0.80
1976	0	181	181	1	180	1	179	0.82
1977	0	202	202	24	178	2	176	0.80
1978	0	152	152	-25	177	5	172	0.77
1979	0	175	175	4	171	5	166	0.74
1980	0	185	185	2	183	5	178	0.78
1981	0	190	190	8	182	5	177	0.77
1982	0	170	170	-7	177	5	172	0.74
1983	0	171	171	-8	179	5	174	0.74
1984	0	195	195	11	184	5	179	0.76
1985	0	177	177	-8	185	5	180	0.75
1986	0	200	200	11	189	7	182	0.76
1987	0	171	171	-15	186	6	180	0.74
1988	0	199	199	10	189	6	183	0.75
1989	0	195	195	4	191	9	182	0.74
1990	0	179	179	-12	191	10	181	0.72
1991	0	201	201	2	199	13	186	0.74
1992P	0	216	216	9	207	15	192	0.75

P = Preliminary.

1/ Leaf equivalent. 2/ Estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 95--Cocoa: Supply and utilization, 1970-92 1/

Year	Supply			Utilization				
	Production	Imports	Total supply	Net change in stocks 2/	Total use	Exports	Food disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1970	0	840	840	27	813	16	797	3.9
1971	0	907	907	81	826	14	812	3.9
1972	0	933	933	4	929	16	913	4.3
1973	0	814	814	-79	893	20	873	4.1
1974	0	725	725	-77	802	20	782	3.7
1975	0	756	756	43	713	16	697	3.2
1976	0	833	833	2	831	19	812	3.7
1977	0	695	695	-55	750	23	727	3.3
1978	0	856	856	84	772	27	745	3.3
1979	0	748	748	-25	773	24	749	3.3
1980	0	713	713	-84	797	30	767	3.4
1981	0	944	944	89	855	31	824	3.6
1982	0	849	849	-53	902	36	866	3.7
1983	0	967	967	6	961	29	932	4.0
1984	0	999	999	-53	1,052	41	1,011	4.3
1985	0	1,235	1,235	99	1,136	29	1,107	4.6
1986	0	1,119	1,119	-46	1,165	17	1,148	4.6
1987	0	1,266	1,266	75	1,191	25	1,166	4.8
1988	0	1,162	1,162	-53	1,215	51	1,164	4.8
1989	0	1,244	1,244	-109	1,353	131	1,222	4.9
1990	0	1,584	1,584	64	1,520	174	1,346	5.4
1991	0	1,677	1,677	72	1,605	159	1,446	5.7
1992P	0	1,638	1,638	14	1,624	158	1,466	5.7

P = Preliminary.

1/ Includes the cocoa bean equivalent of such semiprocessed products as cocoa butter and sweetened chocolate. 2/ A negative number indicates a stock drawdown; its absolute value is added to total supply to compute total use. A positive number indicates a stock buildup; it is subtracted from total supply. 3/ Uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92

Year	Supply										
	Production			Imports for consumption 3/							
	Mustard seed 1/	Dried chili peppers 2/	Total	Anise seed	Dried capsicum peppers	Caraway seed	Cassia 4/	Celery seed	Cinnamon	Cloves 5/	Coriander seed
	1,000 pounds										
1970	4,200	16,780	20,980	350	14,010	7,424	4,801	4,018	3,751	2,105	3,088
1971	5,090	12,560	17,650	540	13,842	6,099	9,610	4,205	4,526	3,027	2,787
1972	4,905	19,480	24,385	740	13,260	7,292	8,840	3,713	5,180	2,896	3,499
1973	12,825	15,320	28,145	696	13,585	3,916	11,545	3,340	4,955	1,887	3,811
1974	18,925	20,420	40,345	527	14,020	4,821	9,755	4,842	6,621	3,447	3,936
1975	8,500	18,980	27,480	890	9,076	5,416	9,132	4,291	3,772	2,308	5,447
1976	6,875	20,820	27,695	1,054	11,469	6,162	14,329	3,235	4,141	1,956	6,299
1977	6,950	23,780	30,730	831	9,107	5,995	17,065	4,193	4,352	2,718	5,526
1978	32,528	18,780	51,308	1,078	9,840	6,810	17,009	4,761	1,961	2,524	9,433
1979	39,478	23,760	63,238	1,085	11,515	7,906	20,115	4,739	1,056	2,912	7,277
1980	51,209	23,420	74,629	1,177	11,397	6,838	20,040	4,594	1,986	2,106	8,553
1981	48,668	30,580	79,248	1,156	11,725	6,683	18,612	4,499	1,958	2,082	10,281
1982	40,114	17,919	58,033	1,366	13,010	7,916	19,206	4,319	1,920	2,440	9,902
1983	46,664	15,501	62,165	1,439	15,858	7,362	20,174	5,095	2,332	1,479	9,223
1984	50,330	20,161	70,491	1,896	17,306	8,758	24,590	4,796	6,152	2,381	13,978
1985	48,497	20,060	68,557	2,135	16,456	7,931	24,691	5,618	3,303	2,475	5,436
1986	52,134	17,480	69,614	1,854	16,696	7,662	24,911	5,712	1,966	1,916	6,981
1987	57,219	16,581	73,800	2,626	20,392	8,629	30,091	4,272	2,345	2,239	7,256
1988	52,179	19,681	71,860	1,709	22,301	8,211	21,868	4,965	1,797	2,554	13,047
1989	37,912	22,621	60,533	2,438	41,163	7,597	32,620	6,396	8/	2,501	5,330
1990	24,715	28,200	53,915	2,170	43,992	6,800	25,653	4,856	8/	4,080	4,763
1991	16,743	29,105	45,848	2,448	38,703	8,151	31,586	5,850	8/	2,514	5,371
1992P	14,504	29,504	44,008	2,266	59,317	7,207	34,336	5,878	8/	2,548	5,101

Year	Supply--continued										
	Imports for consumption 3/										
	Cumin seed	Fennel seed	Ginger root	Mace	Mustard seed	Nutmeg	Paprika	Pepper, black and white	Pimento (allspice)	Poppy seed	Sage
	1,000 pounds										
1970	5,240	978	5,209	517	85,322	3,934	12,665	47,847	1,565	6,593	2,336
1971	5,145	1,235	4,475	578	96,978	3,629	9,432	59,275	888	4,897	2,810
1972	7,423	1,251	5,895	590	105,661	4,734	13,915	52,274	1,359	7,741	3,249
1973	6,771	1,458	6,950	582	79,392	4,318	14,309	55,437	1,319	5,404	3,552
1974	6,456	1,384	6,977	570	81,266	4,215	26,091	56,140	1,721	4,092	2,845
1975	5,526	1,671	6,167	448	78,163	3,807	14,557	55,061	1,285	4,474	2,348
1976	7,388	1,923	8,317	668	91,269	4,267	13,441	58,428	1,724	5,597	2,879
1977	7,536	1,491	7,326	453	73,185	4,145	10,388	58,370	1,450	9,197	3,075
1978	7,360	1,997	7,918	565	74,431	4,686	11,035	62,946	1,875	5,918	2,867
1979	12,793	2,553	9,483	583	63,219	5,305	12,274	60,071	1,075	5,213	3,244
1980	7,993	2,616	9,195	470	70,287	4,527	7,761	72,389	1,621	5,866	4,306
1981	10,420	3,122	9,653	1,119	82,304	4,856	9,919	68,600	1,879	6,266	3,299
1982	8,869	3,042	10,594	493	75,383	5,394	9,015	67,490	1,158	7,305	3,210
1983	7,039	3,840	8,028	620	77,412	4,602	11,111	69,756	1,676	6,836	3,378
1984	9,700	4,379	9,915	517	92,217	4,455	14,726	84,480	1,915	9,581	4,182
1985	8,688	3,545	12,404	690	99,735	4,701	19,062	71,101	1,540	7,847	4,405
1986	7,300	4,490	10,764	423	96,098	3,755	12,379	83,206	1,424	10,558	4,660
1987	10,359	5,292	10,744	699	114,804	4,730	11,612	80,116	1,919	8,325	4,388
1988	8,103	3,847	10,291	367	103,130	3,354	10,738	68,611	1,976	8,141	3,656
1989	10,378	6,195	11,961	648	117,900	2,635	9,252	83,232	2,487	9,172	4,505
1990	10,297	8,400	15,764	652	137,912	3,772	9,078	86,940	2,231	5,191	3,652
1991	8,850	5,454	17,971	400	139,112	4,097	8,564	97,999	2,302	10,998	4,991
1992P	14,187	6,956	18,516	485	148,473	3,715	6,784	102,827	1,899	10,762	5,323

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 96--Spices and herbs: Supply and utilization, 1970-92--continued

Year	Supply--continued					Utilization				
	Imports for consumption 3 /--continued								Apparent domestic consumption	
	Sesame seed 7 /	Turmeric	Vanilla beans	Other spices 8 /	Total net imports	Total use	Domestic imports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Total	Per capita 9 /
	1,000 pounds									Pounds
1970	42,661	4,214	2,239	9,730	270,597	291,577	7,956	1,089	282,532	1.4
1971	45,442	3,137	1,855	7,844	292,257	309,907	5,575	1,154	303,178	1.5
1972	47,220	3,413	2,366	9,700	312,211	336,596	6,730	1,000	328,866	1.6
1973	52,804	2,353	2,357	9,527	290,268	318,413	7,202	956	310,255	1.5
1974	57,260	3,490	2,153	9,554	311,985	352,330	9,066	879	342,385	1.6
1975	44,639	2,577	2,122	9,586	272,763	300,243	6,861	1,010	292,372	1.4
1976	63,159	3,520	2,236	10,333	323,794	351,489	8,093	1,252	342,144	1.6
1977	63,516	2,461	3,425	10,214	306,019	336,749	9,691	1,218	325,840	1.5
1978	70,547	4,055	2,613	8,666	320,915	372,223	25,038	2,522	344,663	1.5
1979	70,766	3,395	1,095	10,140	317,814	381,052	23,632	2,045	355,375	1.6
1980	69,602	3,415	756	13,801	331,298	405,925	21,014	2,316	382,595	1.7
1981	83,673	4,106	1,411	16,616	364,240	443,498	20,033	2,300	421,155	1.8
1982	73,221	3,537	1,948	27,871	358,631	416,664	22,172	2,361	392,131	1.7
1983	94,333	3,528	2,155	33,803	391,177	453,342	25,880	2,319	425,143	1.8
1984	91,038	3,944	1,855	31,796	434,477	504,968	26,206	2,117	476,645	2.0
1985	82,307	4,630	1,638	30,666	421,016	489,573	19,420	1,625	468,528	2.0
1986	80,061	4,422	2,311	37,653	427,202	496,816	28,937	2,749	465,130	1.9
1987	80,507	4,258	3,059	37,320	455,976	529,776	31,513	2,479	495,784	2.0
1988	73,074	3,598	2,682	40,826	417,645	489,505	31,673	2,694	455,138	1.9
1989	89,317	4,734	2,441	55,189	508,091	568,624	40,622	11,543	516,459	2.1
1990	94,531	3,728	2,150	64,450	539,062	592,977	65,091	14,669	513,217	2.1
1991	80,359	4,121	2,889	59,263	541,993	587,841	63,892	6,468	517,481	2.0
1992P	77,145	5,744	2,781	53,316	576,566	620,574	64,428	6,614	549,532	2.2

P = Preliminary.

1/ Production in preceding year minus estimated quantity used for seed. 2/ California only. 3/ Imports for consumption of specified ground and unground condiments, as reported by the Department of Commerce. 4/ Cassia, cassia buds, and cassi vera. 5/ Includes stems. 6/ Cinnamon import series discontinued; combined with cassia beginning 1989. 7/ Excludes sesame seed crushed for oil. 8/ Includes basil, cardomom seeds, capers, curry and curry powder products, dill, fenugreek seeds, laurel (bay) leaves, marjoram, mint leaves, origanum, parsley, rosemary, savory, thyme, mixed spices, and other spices and spice seeds (ground and unground) not individually reported. Includes shipments from Puerto Rico. 9/ Per capita figure uses U.S. total population, July 1.

Table 97--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/

Item	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
							Percent								
Red meat	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.5	7.6	8.2	7.9	7.4
Beef	7.7	6.8	8.8	7.3	8.0	7.9	7.3	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.8	10.0	10.1
Veal	3.9	2.7	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.7	4.9	5.5	6.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pork	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	6.9	5.5	5.6	4.8	3.7
Lamb	18.4	6.3	9.5	8.6	5.5	4.7	5.0	9.4	10.9	12.2	13.3	15.6	14.1	10.1	12.9
Fish and shellfish 2/	49.1	45.6	45.3	47.5	50.5	52.3	50.5	53.8	55.1	57.1	55.3	56.3	58.3	58.8	58.0
Fresh and frozen 3/	63.3	60.7	56.8	61.7	63.7	66.8	61.5	62.8	65.9	67.4	63.9	62.3	63.8	66.4	62.3
Canned 4/	26.1	17.8	21.8	19.5	22.6	23.6	27.5	34.9	34.0	34.1	35.9	42.4	36.0	41.7	40.2
Eggs	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	--	0.1
Dairy products 5/	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Cheese 6/	6.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3
American	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other	16.3	12.4	11.9	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.4	11.5	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.8	7.1
Condensed and evaporated whole milk	0.2	0.1	--	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6
Nonfat dry milk	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Fats and oils:															
Butter	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Salad and cooking oil 7/	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.8
Fresh fruits	24.8	23.4	27.2	28.9	30.7	28.2	30.4	33.3	34.7	32.7	32.0	33.4	35.0	37.9	36.0
Citrus 8/	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	7.1	4.8
Apples	2.7	2.8	4.0	3.8	4.8	5.4	5.6	7.6	7.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.6	6.5	4.7
Bananas	99.8	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Grapes	7.5	5.9	13.6	21.5	20.9	24.4	29.6	28.3	31.5	39.7	34.4	40.5	37.6	37.6	38.1
Other 9/	8.1	5.9	6.4	5.3	7.0	8.7	7.5	9.4	11.9	11.1	12.0	14.8	17.9	18.6	17.3
Frozen nonctrus fruit	17.6	14.7	13.4	9.9	6.3	8.1	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.8	8.7	5.8	9.3	9.3	6.5
Fresh vegetables	6.2	5.3	7.6	6.8	7.1	8.6	9.7	9.0	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.0	8.5	9.0	7.3
Artichokes	12.4	12.8	20.6	17.0	19.1	25.0	27.5	23.2	29.5	26.3	23.1	24.4	25.7	22.3	27.0
Asparagus	NA	9.5	10.8	12.3	18.4	20.0	14.9	16.3	16.6	20.7	22.7	24.4	29.6	34.3	36.3
Broccoli	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Brussel sprouts	NA	NA	14.0	16.3	17.5	21.1	29.7	28.8	21.5	43.8	30.3	32.7	30.7	21.6	43.7
Cabbage	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.6	7.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.9	4.5	2.4	2.2
Carrots	4.6	4.4	7.8	6.2	6.9	8.3	10.2	9.5	7.4	4.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.3	6.5
Cauliflower	--	0.1	2.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.0	3.5	3.4
Celery	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0
Sweet corn	0.1	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7
Cucumbers	24.9	21.6	36.0	40.7	31.3	36.7	35.3	36.3	36.6	36.7	36.3	36.3	33.7	33.1	34.3
Eggplant	31.7	27.1	33.9	33.0	26.8	32.7	35.8	29.3	31.8	30.1	33.8	34.2	36.0	42.0	37.1
Escarole/endive	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.1	3.8	4.6	6.2	6.7	8.2	9.0	11.6	8.6	8.8	10.7	13.0
Garlic	21.0	13.9	12.2	12.9	19.2	12.7	21.1	14.0	24.4	13.9	14.5	17.4	17.0	19.1	15.6
Green beans	3.9	3.4	6.5	6.9	5.5	8.1	8.1	8.5	10.9	9.1	10.5	10.4	11.2	10.8	7.2
Green peppers	15.8	12.6	26.5	19.8	24.5	19.7	25.4	23.7	18.9	19.4	18.3	21.0	19.7	18.9	14.5
Head lettuce	0.1	--	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.3
Onions	4.0	4.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.0	11.9	11.9	9.9	10.1	12.5	10.1
Radishes	18.8	9.7	12.1	4.8	6.7	8.4	13.6	12.0	16.8	20.3	19.8	14.9	16.5	19.6	17.4
Tomatoes	26.0	21.9	22.3	18.6	19.8	23.4	24.6	24.0	25.8	23.9	19.8	20.9	20.5	20.5	11.8
Vegetables for processing:															
Asparagus for canning	2.5	7.6	11.6	5.8	8.5	5.2	10.7	9.2	8.8	11.3	8.3	5.5	3.2	3.1	2.7
Asparagus for freezing	NA	NA	8.7	3.2	5.5	9.0	4.9	4.3	8.4	1.5	3.0	2.3	6.1	10.2	13.1
Broccoli	NA	4.9	9.1	11.0	11.8	12.8	20.7	22.2	36.6	48.1	40.0	60.7	57.8	62.3	64.2
Cabbage for kraut	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	2.3	1.3	0.5	0.6
Carrots	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.5
Cauliflower	NA	NA	7.8	9.3	14.2	15.2	19.6	23.9	27.0	36.4	30.9	45.9	48.6	46.0	41.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 97--Import share of food disappearance for selected foods, selected years 1/--continued

Item	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
							Percent								
Vegetables for processing--cont.:															
Chili peppers	NA	NA	27.5	25.5	30.3	32.6	34.2	35.6	32.4	32.2	33.1	38.1	35.5	32.3	29.6
Cucumbers for pickling	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Green peas for canning	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	4.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	7.6	9.0	4.1	4.7	3.4
Green peas for freezing	0.1	0.2	2.3	2.7	4.6	5.0	5.2	3.9	4.2	5.3	8.7	12.8	7.6	6.4	6.3
Snap beans for canning	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
Sweet corn for canning	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
Tomatoes	5.5	1.9	1.4	3.9	10.1	8.7	7.9	7.0	7.3	5.6	5.9	8.7	6.1	4.2	2.4
Potatoes:															
Fresh	1.4	1.2	1.9	3.7	4.4	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.9	3.5	4.0	5.4	6.0	5.2	3.2
For freezing	NA	NA	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0
Dry edible beans	1.0	3.1	3.8	5.9	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.8	6.5	5.3	3.8	3.5
Dry edible peas and lentils 10/	2.9	6.8	8.1	7.3	18.8	13.5	19.7	24.3	20.1	32.6	17.3	24.0	16.5	10.1	16.8
Tree nuts 11/	41.4	39.6	24.7	20.9	24.6	27.8	25.7	27.3	26.6	24.7	22.4	28.8	30.7	29.1	36.3
Peanuts	0.1	0.1	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
Flour and cereal products:															
Wheat 12/	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	4.6	5.2	8.4
Wheat flour 13/	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Rye 14/	20.0	14.9	NA	11.4	90.9	45.7	17.1	62.9	28.6	34.3	5.7	NA	111.4	128.6	128.8
Rice 15/	6.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2	3.2	5.2	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.3	7.9	8.2	8.8
Corn 16/	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.5
Barley 17/	142.9	193.1	72.7	87.4	107.1	64.7	96.7	79.2	85.4	142.9	130.9	161.7	167.6	310.1	157.6
Oats 17/	4.4	1.1	2.7	3.6	8.4	73.1	82.0	61.8	72.0	91.8	86.5	72.5	62.8	69.7	46.7
Coffee 18/	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Tea	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cocoa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Spices and herbs	95.8	93.3	86.6	93.5	91.5	92.0	91.2	89.9	91.8	92.0	91.8	93.2	95.0	92.2	92.9
Tropical oils 19/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caloric sweeteners:															
Cane and beet sugar 20/	50.0	36.5	37.7	39.7	31.6	32.0	36.7	25.2	22.6	12.3	12.3	15.0	24.9	24.3	17.4
Corn sweeteners															
High-fructose syrup	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	2.8	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.7
Glucose syrup	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dextrose	--	0.3	--	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.6
Honey	3.8	18.9	19.7	29.4	29.4	34.9	43.8	49.1	38.2	21.4	22.1	24.3	30.7	31.8	35.3
Edible syrups 21/	38.8	34.7	46.8	36.4	49.2	47.5	52.0	57.4	78.7	72.6	73.2	75.4	83.4	82.4	75.2

-- Less than 0.05. NA = Not available.

1/ Calculated from supply and utilization balance sheets constructed by the Commodity Economics Division of the Economic Research Service. Import share is the total quantity imported divided by the quantity available for domestic human food consumption (disappearance). A portion of the imports of some commodities is exported; therefore, the ratios presented here may overstate the importance of imports in domestic consumption for some commodity groups. Similarly, a portion of the imports of some commodities is diverted to such nonfood uses as feed, seed, alcohol and fuel production, and industrial uses. This too can cause the ratios presented here to overstate the importance of imports in food disappearance. For example, the ratios for barley greatly overstate the importance of barley imports. In no year did barley imports account for more than 2 percent of the total U.S. barley supply. However, barley used for human food accounted for only 1 percent of the barley supply, or less. Thus, the ratio of imports to food disappearance sometimes exceeded 100 percent. 2/ Excludes game fish consumption. 3/ Includes cultivated catfish beginning in 1975. 4/ Excludes the nonfish content of canned fishery products. 5/ Milk equivalent of all dairy products calculated on a milkfat basis. 6/ Natural equivalent of cheese and cheese products. Includes all types of cheese except full-skim American and cottage, pot, and baker's cheeses. 7/ Olive oil imports. 8/ Includes oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, tangerines, and tangelos. 9/ Includes apricots, avocados, cherries, cranberries, nectarines, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, strawberries, papayas, and miscellaneous fruits. 10/ Crop year beginning in September of year indicated. 11/ Includes almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pignolias, and miscellaneous tree nuts including pistachios until 1977, chestnuts, cashews, and macadamias. 12/ Flour and other wheat products included, grain equivalent. 13/ Includes flour equivalent of macaroni products. 14/ Includes flour imports in terms of rye. 15/ Rough equivalent. Crop year beginning in August of year preceding that indicated. Includes milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 16/ Grain-equivalent basis. Calendar-year basis in 1970; crop-year (beginning September of year indicated) basis beginning in 1975. 17/ Grain equivalent. Crop year beginning June 1 of year indicated. 18/ Kona coffee, grown in Hawaii, accounts for about 0.1-0.2 percent of total U.S. coffee consumption. 19/ Includes palm kernel oil, palm oil, and coconut oil. 20/ Import share is the quantity of imports for domestic consumption (net of re-exports) divided by domestic food consumption (disappearance). 21/ Includes maple syrup, edible refiner's syrups, and edible molasses.

Table 98--Consumer Price index for all urban consumers, 1970-92

Year	Special indexes and groups					Consumer Price index for all urban consumers					
	Commodities			Services	All items, less food	Food	Alcoholic beverages	Housing			Total
	Durables	Non-durables	Total					Shelter	Fuel and other utilities	Household furnishings and operations	
	1982-84=100										
1970	44.1	40.8	41.7	35.0	39.0	39.2	52.1	35.5	29.1	46.8	38.4
1971	46.0	42.1	43.2	37.0	40.8	40.4	54.2	37.0	31.1	48.6	39.0
1972	46.9	43.5	44.5	38.4	42.0	42.1	55.4	38.7	32.5	49.7	39.4
1973	48.1	47.5	47.8	40.1	43.7	48.2	56.8	40.5	34.3	51.1	41.2
1974	51.5	54.0	53.5	43.8	48.0	55.1	61.1	44.4	40.7	56.8	45.8
1975	57.4	58.3	58.2	48.0	52.5	59.8	65.9	48.8	45.4	63.4	50.7
1976	60.9	60.5	60.7	52.0	56.0	61.6	68.1	51.5	49.4	67.3	53.8
1977	64.4	64.0	64.2	56.0	59.6	65.5	70.0	54.9	54.7	70.4	57.4
1978	66.6	66.6	66.8	60.8	63.9	72.0	74.1	60.5	58.5	74.7	62.4
1979	75.4	77.2	76.6	67.5	71.2	79.9	79.9	68.9	64.8	79.9	70.1
1980	83.0	87.6	86.0	77.9	81.5	86.8	86.4	81.0	75.4	86.3	81.1
1981	89.6	95.2	93.2	88.1	90.4	93.6	92.5	90.5	86.4	93.0	90.4
1982	95.1	97.8	97.0	96.0	96.3	97.4	96.7	96.6	94.9	96.0	96.9
1983	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.4	99.7	99.4	100.4	99.1	100.2	100.2	99.5
1984	105.1	102.5	103.2	104.6	104.0	103.2	103.0	104.0	104.8	101.9	103.6
1985	106.8	104.8	105.4	109.9	108.0	105.6	106.4	109.8	106.5	103.8	107.7
1986	106.6	103.5	104.4	115.4	109.8	109.0	111.1	115.8	104.1	105.2	110.9
1987	108.2	107.5	107.7	120.2	113.6	113.5	114.1	121.3	103.0	107.1	114.2
1988	110.4	111.8	111.5	125.7	118.3	119.2	118.6	127.1	104.4	109.4	118.5
1989	112.2	118.2	116.7	131.9	123.7	125.1	123.5	132.8	107.8	111.2	123.0
1990	113.4	126.0	122.8	139.2	130.3	132.4	129.3	140.0	111.6	113.3	128.5
1991	116.0	130.3	126.6	146.3	136.1	136.3	142.8	146.3	115.3	116.0	133.8
1992	118.6	132.8	129.3	152.0	140.8	137.9	147.3	151.2	117.6	118.0	137.5

Year	Consumer Price index for all urban consumers--continued										All items
	Apparel and upkeep	Transportation			Medical care	Entertainment	Tobacco products	Other goods and services			
		Private	Public	Total				Personal care	Personal & educational expenses	Total	
	1982-84=100										
1970	59.2	37.5	35.2	37.5	34.0	47.5	43.1	43.5	35.5	40.9	38.8
1971	61.1	39.4	37.8	39.5	36.1	50.0	44.9	44.9	36.8	42.9	40.5
1972	62.3	39.7	39.3	39.9	37.3	51.5	47.4	46.0	41.0	44.7	41.8
1973	64.6	41.0	39.7	41.2	38.8	52.9	48.7	46.1	43.0	46.4	44.4
1974	69.4	46.2	40.6	45.8	42.4	56.9	51.1	52.8	45.4	49.8	49.3
1975	72.5	50.6	43.5	50.1	47.5	62.0	54.7	57.9	48.7	53.9	53.8
1976	75.2	55.6	47.8	55.1	52.0	65.1	57.0	61.7	51.9	57.0	56.9
1977	78.6	59.7	50.0	59.0	57.0	68.3	59.8	65.7	55.2	60.4	60.6
1978	81.4	62.5	51.5	61.7	61.8	71.9	63.0	69.9	59.4	64.3	65.2
1979	84.9	71.7	54.9	70.5	67.5	76.7	66.8	75.2	64.1	68.9	72.6
1980	90.9	84.2	69.0	83.1	74.9	83.6	72.0	81.9	70.9	75.2	82.4
1981	95.3	93.8	85.6	93.2	82.9	90.1	77.8	89.1	79.7	82.6	90.9
1982	97.6	97.1	94.9	97.0	92.5	96.0	86.5	95.4	90.3	91.1	96.5
1983	100.2	99.3	99.5	99.3	100.6	100.1	103.4	100.3	100.0	101.1	99.6
1984	102.1	103.6	105.7	103.7	106.8	103.8	110.1	104.3	109.7	107.9	103.9
1985	105.0	106.2	110.5	106.4	113.5	107.9	116.7	108.2	119.1	114.5	107.6
1986	105.9	101.2	117.0	102.3	122.0	111.6	124.7	111.9	128.6	121.4	109.6
1987	110.6	104.2	121.1	105.4	130.1	115.3	133.6	115.1	138.5	126.5	113.6
1988	115.4	107.6	123.3	108.7	138.6	120.3	145.8	119.4	147.9	137.0	118.3
1989	118.6	112.9	129.5	114.1	149.3	126.5	164.4	125.0	158.1	147.7	124.0
1990	124.1	118.8	142.6	120.5	162.8	132.4	181.5	130.4	170.2	159.0	130.7
1991	126.7	121.9	148.9	123.8	177.0	138.4	202.7	134.9	183.7	171.8	136.2
1992	131.9	124.8	151.4	126.5	190.1	142.3	219.8	138.3	197.4	183.3	140.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 99-- Consumer Price Index for food, major groups, 1970-92

Year	Food at home															Food away from home	All food
	Meats, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Fruits and vegetables			Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Non-alcoholic beverages	Total		
	Meats 1/	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Processed	Total						
	1982-84=100															
1970	43.8	53.2	31.3	43.3	65.6	44.7	39.2	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.1	30.5	27.1	39.9	37.5	39.2
1971	43.5	53.5	34.5	43.4	56.6	46.1	42.7	39.2	39.6	39.7	38.8	31.6	28.1	40.9	39.4	40.4
1972	46.1	54.2	37.6	47.6	56.2	46.8	43.1	41.4	41.0	41.6	39.0	32.1	28.0	42.7	41.0	42.1
1973	60.0	76.0	43.1	59.6	83.6	51.2	46.8	48.8	44.3	47.4	43.5	34.0	30.1	49.7	44.2	48.2
1974	61.1	72.1	49.7	60.9	83.9	60.7	66.4	52.6	58.1	55.2	56.5	51.8	35.9	57.1	49.8	55.1
1975	66.3	79.7	53.9	66.1	82.4	62.6	73.5	53.8	60.7	56.9	62.9	65.3	41.3	61.8	54.5	59.8
1976	66.4	76.4	60.2	66.7	90.0	67.7	64.3	55.1	62.3	58.4	61.5	57.9	49.4	63.1	58.2	61.6
1977	64.9	76.9	66.7	66.3	87.1	69.5	70.8	62.6	64.3	63.8	62.5	60.8	74.4	66.8	62.6	65.5
1978	77.0	84.9	73.0	77.4	82.4	74.2	77.6	70.7	71.1	70.9	68.1	68.3	78.7	73.8	68.3	72.0
1979	90.1	89.1	80.1	88.9	90.2	82.8	83.7	76.1	77.2	76.6	74.9	73.6	82.6	81.8	75.9	79.9
1980	92.7	93.7	87.5	92.2	88.6	90.9	89.3	81.8	82.6	82.1	83.9	90.5	91.4	88.4	83.4	86.8
1981	96.0	97.5	94.8	96.0	95.9	97.4	96.8	91.6	92.5	92.0	92.3	97.7	95.3	94.8	90.9	93.6
1982	100.7	95.8	98.2	99.9	93.3	96.8	96.1	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.5	97.5	97.9	98.1	95.8	97.4
1983	99.5	97.0	99.3	99.2	97.7	100.0	97.4	96.4	98.4	97.3	99.6	99.3	99.8	99.1	100.0	99.4
1984	99.8	107.3	102.5	100.9	109.1	101.3	106.6	106.9	104.3	105.7	103.9	103.2	102.3	102.8	104.2	103.2
1985	98.9	106.2	107.5	100.5	91.0	103.2	106.9	109.7	107.0	108.4	107.9	105.8	104.3	104.3	108.3	105.6
1986	102.0	114.2	117.4	104.9	97.2	103.3	106.5	113.0	105.3	109.4	110.9	109.0	110.4	107.3	112.5	109.0
1987	109.6	112.6	129.9	111.7	91.5	105.9	108.1	126.8	109.0	119.1	114.8	111.0	107.5	111.9	117.0	113.5
1988	112.2	120.7	137.4	115.6	93.6	108.4	113.1	136.1	117.6	128.1	122.1	114.0	107.5	116.6	121.8	118.2
1989	116.7	132.7	149.6	121.4	118.5	115.6	121.2	147.7	125.0	138.0	132.4	119.4	111.3	124.2	127.4	125.1
1990	126.5	132.5	146.7	130.3	124.1	126.5	126.3	161.0	132.7	149.0	140.0	124.7	113.5	132.3	133.4	132.4
1991	132.5	131.5	148.3	133.3	121.2	125.1	131.7	174.1	130.2	155.8	145.8	129.3	114.1	135.8	137.9	136.3
1992	130.7	131.4	151.7	132.3	108.3	128.5	129.8	171.0	133.7	155.4	151.5	133.1	114.3	136.8	140.7	137.9

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, pork, and processed meat. 2/ Includes butter. 3/ Excludes butter.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92

Year	Meats												
	Beef and veal						Pork					Other meats	Total 2/
	Ground beef 1/	Chuck roast	Round roast	Round steak	Sirloin steak	Total 2/	Bacon	Chops	Ham	Other pork, including sausage	Total 2/		
	1982-84=100												
1970	47.0	42.8	48.2	45.8	42.4	43.5	41.9	49.1	NA	NA	45.4	43.5	43.8
1971	48.4	44.2	50.5	47.8	44.7	45.5	35.5	45.5	NA	NA	41.1	43.3	43.5
1972	52.7	48.4	54.9	52.0	48.1	49.7	43.0	52.4	NA	NA	47.6	46.5	48.1
1973	56.6	61.1	63.9	61.6	54.8	59.6	59.3	65.6	NA	NA	63.3	57.9	60.0
1974	67.5	61.1	66.2	63.5	56.7	61.8	59.0	65.6	NA	NA	63.0	59.7	61.1
1975	62.3	62.6	69.2	66.5	61.7	61.9	79.3	77.8	NA	NA	77.1	63.2	66.3
1976	61.6	59.0	65.8	63.1	59.6	59.9	77.4	77.3	NA	NA	78.1	66.9	66.4
1977	60.2	58.4	64.8	62.6	59.9	59.5	71.0	76.0	NA	NA	73.9	66.5	64.9
1978	76.2	72.0	77.0	75.0	73.7	73.1	81.7	84.2	87.0	81.3	83.4	78.3	77.0
1979	101.7	94.8	94.9	93.2	89.7	93.1	75.8	87.0	86.1	85.7	84.7	89.8	90.1
1980	104.6	99.8	101.3	98.9	96.2	98.4	73.5	82.9	85.5	83.2	81.9	93.2	92.7
1981	102.6	101.1	101.4	99.5	98.3	99.2	83.3	91.0	90.8	91.0	89.5	97.2	96.0
1982	102.1	101.8	101.4	101.5	99.3	100.6	102.2	100.5	100.6	101.1	101.0	100.1	100.7
1983	99.4	98.7	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.1	100.0	99.6	101.0	99.9	100.1	99.7	99.5
1984	98.4	99.6	99.7	99.2	101.7	100.3	97.9	99.9	98.3	99.0	98.8	100.1	99.8
1985	95.9	95.6	95.8	97.0	99.7	98.2	101.3	98.7	99.8	97.6	99.1	100.8	98.9
1986	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.4	102.3	98.8	108.5	109.5	107.4	104.9	107.2	103.4	102.0
1987	100.2	103.8	100.8	105.3	111.2	106.3	114.6	120.5	115.8	113.5	116.0	109.9	109.6
1988	103.4	108.1	104.4	110.6	120.0	112.1	100.9	118.8	116.5	111.4	112.5	112.8	112.2
1989	108.6	116.8	112.3	116.6	126.0	119.3	95.8	122.7	117.3	112.8	113.2	116.0	116.7
1990	118.1	130.3	119.9	125.1	130.6	128.8	113.4	140.2	132.4	129.3	129.8	126.8	128.5
1991	119.9	135.8	124.8	129.5	133.5	132.4	119.8	141.7	139.9	132.3	134.1	131.5	132.5
1992	118.9	137.1	125.9	129.9	132.4	132.3	104.6	138.9	135.6	127.1	127.8	131.7	130.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92--continued

Year	Poultry		Dairy products				Fats and oils	Fruits					Vegetables	
								Fresh fruit						
	Fresh whole chicken	Total 2/	Fresh milk and cream	Cheese	Ice cream 3/	Total 2/		Apples	Bananas	Oranges 4/	Total 2/	Processed fruits	Processed vegetables
1970	52.4	53.2	NA	NA	NA	44.7	39.2	37.1	39.0	30.6	35.6	38.4	36.6
1971	52.9	53.5	NA	NA	NA	46.1	42.7	39.6	36.7	33.7	37.8	40.6	39.2
1972	53.4	54.2	NA	NA	NA	46.8	43.1	42.2	39.1	33.6	39.8	41.8	40.9
1973	77.1	76.0	NA	NA	NA	51.2	46.8	50.3	40.8	37.7	44.6	43.5	45.4
1974	72.3	72.1	NA	NA	NA	60.7	66.4	56.4	45.8	39.6	46.5	50.3	64.7
1975	81.4	79.7	NA	NA	NA	62.6	73.5	56.4	57.4	41.4	51.8	59.7	62.2
1976	76.9	76.4	NA	NA	NA	67.7	64.3	54.0	58.2	41.2	51.7	59.3	65.4
1977	77.3	76.9	NA	NA	NA	69.5	70.8	64.1	63.2	47.0	59.4	62.2	66.6
1978	85.6	84.9	76.8	71.8	68.2	74.2	77.6	80.1	70.7	64.0	71.0	68.9	73.4
1979	87.2	89.1	85.6	80.6	76.2	82.8	83.7	79.1	79.8	76.2	79.6	77.0	77.4
1980	94.4	93.7	93.2	88.7	86.4	90.9	89.3	92.1	91.5	72.6	84.8	82.1	83.1
1981	96.5	97.5	98.6	96.1	95.9	97.4	98.8	84.3	97.6	81.4	89.4	91.7	93.2
1982	94.8	95.8	99.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	96.1	96.8	96.1	104.4	99.3	96.7	96.2
1983	96.3	97.0	99.9	100.2	99.7	100.0	97.4	94.6	106.0	83.1	95.1	98.1	98.6
1984	109.0	107.3	100.8	101.3	102.4	101.3	106.6	106.6	97.9	112.4	105.6	105.2	103.3
1985	104.5	106.2	102.3	103.2	105.8	103.2	108.9	113.1	99.9	119.7	116.3	109.5	104.4
1986	115.4	114.2	101.6	103.5	107.4	103.3	106.5	130.6	105.0	108.6	118.7	106.3	104.2
1987	113.3	112.6	104.0	105.9	111.1	105.9	108.1	131.0	104.2	135.9	132.0	110.6	107.1
1988	125.1	120.7	106.4	109.2	113.3	108.4	113.1	134.2	119.2	144.6	143.0	122.0	112.2
1989	137.1	132.7	114.4	117.6	118.8	115.6	121.2	140.5	131.3	147.0	152.4	125.9	124.2
1990	134.9	132.5	126.5	131.2	126.6	126.5	126.3	147.5	138.2	160.6	170.9	136.9	127.5
1991	131.7	131.5	122.4	132.8	128.5	125.1	131.7	172.8	145.0	249.4	193.9	131.8	128.5
1992	131.9	131.4	126.4	135.5	130.9	128.5	129.8	179.5	139.9	176.2	184.2	137.7	128.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Table 100-- Consumer Price Index for food and beverages at home, selected categories, 1970-92--continued

Year	Vegetables--continued				Cereal and bakery products		Beverages						
	Fresh vegetables						Nonalcoholic beverages				Alcoholic beverages		
	Potatoes	Lettuce	Tomatoes	Total 2/	White bread	Total 2/	Carbonated drinks 5/	Coffee	Other drinks 6/	Total 2/	Beer and ale	Distilled spirits	Wine
						1982-84=100							
1970	38.0	35.4	46.3	39.4	43.1	37.1	NA	31.7	NA	27.1	49.2	NA	49.7
1971	36.7	40.5	51.2	40.4	44.4	38.8	NA	32.6	NA	28.1	51.0	NA	52.0
1972	39.6	40.7	51.5	42.9	44.6	39.0	NA	32.1	NA	28.0	51.5	NA	54.0
1973	58.8	49.9	53.0	52.4	50.1	43.5	NA	35.7	NA	30.1	52.3	NA	57.5
1974	71.8	50.6	60.3	56.2	62.6	56.5	NA	42.5	NA	35.9	57.3	NA	62.7
1975	57.7	49.6	63.6	55.6	65.5	62.9	NA	46.4	NA	41.3	63.4	NA	65.5
1976	62.6	56.5	63.5	58.0	64.3	61.5	NA	63.8	NA	49.4	65.0	NA	67.0
1977	63.8	56.2	74.9	65.3	64.3	62.5	NA	112.9	NA	74.4	66.0	NA	68.9
1978	66.3	76.5	72.5	70.5	68.6	68.1	70.8	107.2	74.7	78.7	69.6	82.0	75.6
1979	63.6	80.0	80.5	72.6	76.8	74.9	77.3	101.8	80.0	82.6	76.9	85.1	82.4
1980	81.0	77.8	81.9	79.0	85.9	83.9	86.6	111.6	85.9	91.4	84.8	89.8	89.5
1981	109.5	84.4	94.7	93.7	93.2	92.3	95.3	96.2	94.2	95.3	90.9	94.9	96.2
1982	92.7	100.7	93.5	94.2	96.7	96.5	97.8	98.5	97.6	97.9	95.2	98.2	100.4
1983	91.3	103.2	100.8	97.6	100.0	99.6	100.3	98.8	99.1	99.8	100.7	100.4	100.5
1984	116.0	96.1	105.7	106.2	103.3	103.9	101.8	102.7	103.3	102.3	104.2	101.4	99.1
1985	101.6	106.1	103.6	103.5	105.8	107.9	102.8	105.5	107.9	104.3	106.7	105.3	100.2
1986	96.1	112.7	111.3	107.7	107.7	110.9	103.6	132.7	109.4	110.4	108.7	113.3	102.4
1987	116.0	136.4	116.8	121.6	110.7	114.8	105.7	116.2	111.6	107.5	110.9	114.4	105.7
1988	119.1	148.6	123.1	129.3	118.6	122.1	105.7	115.0	113.8	107.5	114.4	116.1	107.8
1989	153.5	151.5	136.2	143.1	129.4	132.4	108.4	120.4	118.6	111.3	118.2	119.9	110.9
1990	162.6	150.3	160.8	151.1	136.4	140.0	112.1	117.5	125.0	113.5	123.6	125.7	114.4
1991	144.6	159.8	153.1	154.4	139.3	145.8	113.0	115.3	129.1	114.1	138.4	139.2	129.9
1992	141.5	155.7	171.8	157.9	146.2	151.5	114.9	110.7	131.3	114.3	143.5	141.5	132.6

NA = Not available.

1/ Excludes canned ground beef. 2/ Includes items not shown. 3/ Includes related products. 4/ Includes tangerines. 5/ Excludes diet colas. 6/ Non-carbonated.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 101--Consumer Price index for food, 1977-92, quarterly

Year and quarter	Food at home									
	Meat, poultry, and fish				Eggs	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Fruits and vegetables		
	Meats	Poultry	Fish	Total				Fresh	Processed	Total
	1982-84=100									
1977 I	63.6	74.6	63.7	64.6	101.6	66.5	66.5	63.0	62.1	63.1
II	64.1	77.4	65.6	65.5	80.0	69.1	69.9	66.6	63.8	66.0
III	65.9	79.0	68.0	67.4	86.4	69.9	74.0	61.3	64.9	63.2
IV	66.1	76.8	69.4	67.5	80.2	70.6	72.9	59.5	66.4	62.7
1978 I	70.2	79.0	70.7	71.1	82.8	71.4	73.7	64.7	69.2	66.8
II	77.4	84.9	72.3	77.6	76.5	73.3	76.9	74.5	70.2	72.5
III	79.5	86.7	73.5	79.8	82.2	74.7	79.4	75.4	71.5	73.6
IV	81.0	86.9	75.4	81.0	86.0	77.4	80.3	68.3	73.4	70.6
1979 I	88.2	91.1	77.5	87.3	94.6	80.0	81.0	74.2	75.5	74.8
II	93.1	92.5	78.9	91.5	89.4	81.5	83.1	76.1	76.5	76.2
III	89.9	88.0	81.3	88.8	86.7	83.5	84.9	79.0	78.1	78.6
IV	89.2	84.8	82.7	88.0	90.0	86.1	86.0	75.1	78.7	76.7
1980 I	91.1	90.2	84.8	90.3	87.0	87.7	87.2	73.4	80.4	76.6
II	89.4	87.0	86.5	88.8	79.6	90.1	88.5	82.1	81.6	81.9
III	93.4	96.6	88.1	93.1	89.2	91.8	89.4	87.3	83.3	85.4
IV	96.8	100.8	90.7	96.6	98.7	94.1	91.9	84.4	85.0	84.7
1981 I	95.6	99.5	94.7	95.9	97.2	96.6	98.3	90.2	87.9	89.1
II	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.3	91.7	97.5	100.0	93.5	92.2	92.9
III	97.5	99.2	95.1	97.4	94.0	97.6	99.5	94.6	94.5	94.6
IV	96.9	95.0	95.3	96.6	100.6	98.0	97.7	88.1	95.3	91.4
1982 I	96.7	95.7	99.2	96.9	102.6	98.5	96.4	100.3	96.8	98.7
II	100.6	96.0	96.3	98.9	90.7	98.8	96.4	101.6	97.3	99.6
III	103.5	96.9	97.8	102.2	88.7	98.9	95.7	96.5	97.9	97.1
IV	101.8	94.6	97.4	100.6	91.0	98.9	95.7	88.3	97.7	92.6
1983 I	101.6	94.7	100.3	100.7	90.0	99.8	95.7	89.6	97.8	93.4
II	101.3	94.4	99.2	100.4	92.3	100.0	95.6	100.0	97.7	98.9
III	98.6	96.7	98.4	98.7	96.5	100.0	96.4	100.2	98.5	99.4
IV	96.5	100.0	99.4	97.2	111.7	100.0	101.7	95.8	99.4	97.5
1984 I	100.0	109.0	102.0	101.1	134.7	100.3	103.6	109.5	101.9	106.0
II	99.8	108.0	101.6	100.8	113.8	100.6	104.9	104.9	104.5	104.7
III	100.0	107.2	102.8	101.0	94.1	101.3	108.8	109.1	105.4	107.3
IV	99.7	104.9	103.5	100.6	93.8	102.9	108.7	104.2	105.2	104.6
1985 I	100.7	107.1	106.9	102.0	87.5	103.6	109.3	112.1	106.3	109.4
II	98.4	105.8	105.6	100.0	84.9	103.2	109.0	112.7	107.2	110.1
III	97.4	105.5	107.5	99.3	91.3	103.1	109.7	108.6	107.7	108.2
IV	99.0	106.6	110.2	101.0	100.0	102.8	107.8	105.4	106.8	106.0
1986 I	100.0	107.2	115.7	102.4	99.5	102.8	107.8	109.9	106.1	108.1
II	97.9	107.7	115.6	100.8	92.1	102.6	106.4	114.7	105.2	110.3
III	103.8	121.9	118.4	107.2	96.4	103.3	106.2	114.4	105.0	110.1
IV	106.2	120.3	120.0	109.1	101.0	104.5	105.6	113.3	104.7	109.3
1987 I	106.8	116.1	127.6	109.9	97.5	105.5	108.3	123.9	107.3	116.8
II	108.7	112.9	128.9	110.9	87.9	105.5	108.1	131.7	108.9	122.0
III	111.9	112.1	130.8	113.4	90.4	105.8	108.2	124.8	109.8	118.1
IV	111.1	109.2	132.3	112.5	90.3	106.8	107.7	126.9	109.8	119.5
1988 I	110.4	108.8	136.7	112.4	87.8	107.3	109.4	133.4	113.1	124.7
II	112.1	114.8	137.1	114.6	83.5	107.2	111.0	134.0	116.5	126.4
III	113.3	131.4	137.3	118.1	100.8	108.2	114.5	139.4	119.1	130.7
IV	112.9	127.9	138.3	117.3	102.1	110.6	117.8	137.7	121.7	130.7
1989 I	114.6	129.2	143.7	119.4	113.7	113.3	120.2	145.1	123.6	135.9
II	115.8	136.8	142.8	121.3	113.6	113.8	121.6	151.7	124.9	140.3
III	117.3	136.1	144.8	122.5	117.5	114.9	121.5	147.8	126.2	136.5
IV	119.1	128.6	143.0	122.5	129.1	120.4	121.4	146.2	125.3	137.2
1990 I	123.3	131.3	149.2	126.6	133.4	126.5	123.7	174.0	128.9	155.2
II	127.1	132.8	144.9	129.2	119.2	124.9	124.9	158.2	134.0	147.8
III	130.6	134.5	145.3	132.0	116.4	126.9	127.4	155.9	134.9	146.9
IV	132.8	131.3	147.5	133.4	127.6	127.8	129.3	155.8	132.9	146.0
1991 I	133.1	132.0	149.8	134.0	132.8	125.1	132.7	173.4	130.9	155.7
II	133.2	131.8	147.3	133.7	115.8	124.3	132.4	188.0	130.5	164.2
III	132.6	132.0	146.4	133.2	117.6	124.6	131.6	169.7	129.8	153.0
IV	131.2	130.2	149.8	132.2	118.6	126.4	130.3	165.3	129.7	150.4
1992 I	130.5	129.2	152.7	131.9	110.2	128.0	130.6	174.9	133.8	157.7
II	130.5	129.7	151.4	131.9	103.3	127.4	130.1	172.0	134.7	156.3
III	130.5	133.3	151.1	132.4	106.2	129.1	129.8	166.4	134.3	152.9
IV	131.1	133.5	151.5	133.0	113.5	129.5	128.9	170.8	132.2	154.6

Continued--

Table 101--Consumer Price Index for food, 1977-92, quarterly--continued

Year and quarter	Food at home--continued				Food away from home	All food	All items, less food	Consumer Price Index
	Cereals and bakery products	Sugar and sweets	Nonalcoholic beverages	Total				
	1982-84=100							
1977 I	61.4	57.9	62.9	64.9	60.5	63.6	58.1	59.0
II	62.2	60.9	76.6	66.9	62.2	65.5	59.2	60.3
III	62.5	61.7	80.2	67.7	63.4	66.4	60.1	61.2
IV	63.7	62.8	78.1	67.7	64.2	66.6	61.0	61.9
1978 I	65.7	65.9	78.4	70.2	65.7	68.8	61.7	62.9
II	67.2	68.1	79.0	73.6	67.5	71.8	63.1	64.5
III	69.0	69.3	78.7	75.3	69.3	73.4	64.6	66.1
IV	70.3	70.0	78.7	76.0	70.6	74.3	66.0	67.4
1979 I	72.1	71.7	80.0	79.8	72.9	77.5	67.4	69.1
II	73.6	73.2	80.6	81.9	75.2	79.8	69.8	71.5
III	76.0	74.5	83.4	82.4	77.0	80.7	72.5	73.8
IV	78.0	75.2	86.3	83.2	78.6	81.7	74.9	75.9
1980 I	80.5	79.7	88.5	85.0	80.7	83.6	78.0	78.9
II	83.1	87.4	90.7	86.6	82.7	85.4	81.0	81.8
III	84.8	94.6	92.7	89.8	84.2	88.0	82.4	83.3
IV	87.2	100.5	93.6	92.0	86.1	90.1	84.6	85.5
1981 I	90.2	102.0	95.0	93.9	88.7	92.2	86.9	87.8
II	91.9	97.6	95.4	94.3	90.4	93.0	89.2	89.8
III	93.0	95.7	95.2	95.7	91.8	94.4	91.9	92.4
IV	94.1	95.4	95.5	95.4	92.8	94.6	93.5	93.7
1982 I	95.6	96.5	97.5	97.2	94.1	96.3	94.1	94.5
II	96.3	97.1	98.1	98.4	95.3	97.4	95.6	95.9
III	96.9	96.2	97.8	98.8	96.5	98.1	97.6	97.7
IV	97.2	96.1	96.4	97.9	97.4	97.7	98.0	97.9
1983 I	98.3	98.6	99.7	96.5	98.6	98.6	97.7	97.9
II	99.3	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.0	99.1
III	100.0	99.8	99.3	99.2	100.3	99.6	100.5	100.3
IV	100.6	99.8	100.5	99.2	101.5	99.9	101.5	101.2
1984 I	102.3	101.3	101.9	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.2	102.3
II	103.4	103.3	102.2	102.5	103.8	102.9	103.5	103.4
III	104.7	104.1	102.2	103.1	104.8	103.6	104.7	104.5
IV	105.4	104.0	102.8	102.9	105.6	103.8	105.6	105.3
1985 I	106.7	104.7	104.4	104.6	106.7	105.2	106.1	106.0
II	107.6	105.4	104.6	104.2	107.9	105.4	107.7	107.3
III	108.4	106.4	103.9	103.9	108.9	105.5	108.6	108.0
IV	109.0	106.7	104.2	104.3	109.8	106.1	109.7	109.0
1986 I	109.8	108.1	110.3	106.0	110.7	107.5	109.6	109.2
II	110.3	109.1	111.5	106.0	121.1	107.9	109.2	109.0
III	111.5	109.6	110.1	108.1	113.1	109.7	109.8	109.8
IV	111.9	103.4	109.6	108.9	114.3	110.6	110.4	110.4
1987 I	113.2	110.4	110.6	110.9	115.5	112.4	111.5	111.6
II	114.5	110.9	107.8	112.0	116.4	113.3	113.1	113.1
III	115.3	111.3	105.9	112.2	117.6	113.9	114.5	114.4
IV	116.2	113.3	105.5	112.4	118.6	114.4	115.6	115.4
1988 I	118.6	112.3	107.4	114.0	119.7	115.8	116.1	116.1
II	120.3	112.7	107.5	115.2	121.1	117.1	117.6	117.5
III	123.6	114.8	107.2	118.1	122.5	119.5	119.0	119.1
IV	126.0	116.2	108.0	118.9	123.7	120.4	120.3	120.3
1989 I	128.8	117.7	110.7	122.0	125.2	122.9	121.4	121.7
II	131.3	118.4	111.6	124.1	126.7	124.7	123.4	123.7
III	134.0	120.5	111.5	124.9	128.2	125.8	124.4	124.7
IV	135.5	121.0	111.3	125.9	129.5	126.9	125.6	125.9
1990 I	137.3	122.8	112.9	131.7	131.0	131.1	127.4	128.0
II	139.4	124.2	112.8	131.2	133.0	131.5	128.8	129.3
III	141.2	125.4	114.2	132.7	134.3	132.9	131.3	131.6
IV	142.0	126.4	114.3	133.7	135.4	133.9	133.6	133.7
1991 I	144.3	127.6	115.6	136.0	136.2	135.7	134.6	134.8
II	145.4	129.0	114.8	137.1	137.5	136.9	135.3	135.6
III	146.3	129.9	112.9	135.3	138.7	136.2	136.7	136.7
IV	147.3	130.7	113.1	135.0	139.3	136.2	137.9	137.7
1992 I	149.3	132.4	115.4	136.8	139.9	137.6	138.9	138.7
II	151.0	133.1	114.6	136.6	140.4	137.8	140.2	139.8
III	152.7	133.8	114.1	136.7	141.0	137.9	141.4	140.9
IV	152.9	132.9	112.9	137.2	141.5	138.4	142.5	141.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 102–Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-92

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
						Dollars				
Cereals and bakery products:										
Flour, white, all purpose	lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.24
Rice, white, long grain, uncooked	lb.	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.53
Spaghetti and macaroni	lb.	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.73	0.80	0.87	0.85	0.87	0.86
Bread, white, pan	lb.	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.69	0.71	0.75
Bread, whole wheat, pan	lb.	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.93	NA	NA	1.07	1.06
Cookies, chocolate chip	lb.	1.87	1.94	1.99	2.00	2.12	2.38	2.61	2.70	2.78
Meats:										
Ground chuck, 100% beef	lb.	1.72	1.68	1.63	1.71	1.76	1.83	1.97	1.97	1.91
Ground beef, 100% beef	lb.	1.29	1.24	1.23	1.31	1.36	1.44	1.59	1.60	1.53
Ground beef, lean and extra lean	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.16	2.16
Chuck roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	1.68	1.57	1.59	1.68	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.09	2.09
Chuck roast, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.24	2.22
Chuck roast, USDA Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.58	2.50
Round roast, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.58	2.46	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.76	2.93	3.02	2.96
Round roast, graded and ungraded excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.82	2.81
Rib roast, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.35	3.26	3.26	3.53	3.89	4.17	4.49	4.70	4.64
Steak, round, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	2.91	2.82	2.77	2.89	2.99	3.12	3.32	3.41	3.38
Steak, round, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.17	3.11
Steak, sirloin, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.06	2.96	2.96	3.13	3.29	3.57	3.67	3.74	3.81
Steak, sirloin, graded and ungraded, excluding USDA Prime and Choice	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.90	3.81
Steak, T-bone, U.S. Choice, bone-in	lb.	3.95	3.97	3.97	4.24	4.72	5.07	4.99	5.38	5.37
Steak, rib eye, U.S. Choice, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.21	6.09
Short ribs, any primal source, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.64	2.62
Beef for stew, boneless	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.59	2.58
Bacon, sliced	lb.	1.86	1.94	2.08	2.14	1.88	1.77	2.12	2.22	1.92
Chops, center cut, bone-in	lb.	2.38	2.34	2.59	2.82	2.77	2.85	3.26	3.26	3.15
Shoulder picnic, bone-in, smoked	lb.	1.01	1.02	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.28	1.30	1.22
Sausage, fresh, loose	lb.	1.71	1.74	1.91	1.99	1.97	2.00	2.35	2.41	2.21
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs.	lb.	2.56	2.56	2.68	2.80	2.73	2.67	2.77	3.19	3.17
Ham, rump or shank half, bone-in, smoked	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.67	1.61
Ham, boneless, excluding canned	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.91	2.74
Frankfurters, all meat or all beef	lb.	1.80	1.90	1.93	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.29	2.35	2.24
Bologna, all beef or mixed	lb.	2.13	2.11	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.51	2.59	2.47
Lamb and mutton, bone-in	lb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.57	3.35
Poultry:										
Chicken, fresh, whole	lb.	0.81	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.87
Chicken, breast, bone-in	lb.	1.70	1.66	1.85	1.80	1.93	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.04
Chicken legs, bone-in	lb.	1.15	1.08	1.17	1.09	1.14	1.21	1.19	1.15	1.12
Turkey, frozen, whole	lb.	0.99	1.05	1.07	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.99	1.00	0.97
Fish:										
Tuna, light, chunk	lb.	2.12	2.01	2.00	1.97	2.16	2.08	2.06	2.07	2.03
Eggs:										
Eggs, grade A, large	doz.	1.01	0.80	0.87	0.78	0.79	1.00	1.01	0.99	0.86

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 102--Average retail food prices, individual items, 1984-92--continued

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
					Dollars					
Dairy:										
Milk, fresh, whole, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.13	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.27	1.42	1.37	1.39
Milk, fresh, lowfat, fortified	1/2 gal.	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.11	1.18	NA	1.31	1.36
Butter, salted, grade AA, stick	lb.	2.11	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.16	2.13	1.99	1.94	1.83
American processed cheese	lb.	2.51	2.53	2.60	2.69	2.78	2.93	NA	3.43	3.32
Cheddar cheese, natural	lb.	3.07	3.09	3.05	3.06	3.17	3.20	NA	3.55	3.57
Ice cream, prepackaged, bulk	1/2 gal.	2.22	2.30	2.36	2.46	2.46	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.58
Yogurt, natural, fruit flavored	1/2 pint	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.65	0.61
Fresh fruits:										
Apples, Red Delicious	lb.	0.65	0.68	0.77	0.73	0.73	0.69	0.72	0.89	0.89
Bananas	lb.	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.36	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46
Oranges, Navel	lb.	0.42	0.53	0.48	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.76	0.57
Oranges, Valencia	lb.	0.65	0.54	0.46	0.58	0.59	0.60	NA	0.92	0.56
Cherries	lb.	1.25	1.62	1.27	1.35	1.63	1.15	1.75	2.26	NA
Grapefruit	lb.	0.40	0.47	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.53	0.66	0.62	0.61
Grapes, Thompson Seedless	lb.	1.10	0.95	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.20	1.26	1.40	1.29
Lemons	lb.	0.75	0.93	0.82	0.90	0.93	1.00	1.07	1.23	1.01
Peaches	lb.	0.57	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.84	0.88	0.96	0.89
Pears, Anjou	lb.	0.54	0.70	0.77	0.74	0.63	0.73	0.76	0.84	0.83
Strawberries, dry pint	12 oz.	0.60	0.63	0.83	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.14	1.11	1.14
Fresh vegetables:										
Potatoes, white	lb.	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.37	0.33	0.31
Lettuce, iceberg	lb.	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.62	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.60	0.58
Tomatoes, field grown	lb.	0.81	0.78	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.91	1.08	1.01	1.09
Cabbage	lb.	0.36	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.36
Carrots, short trimmed and topped	lb.	0.39	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.45	0.47
Celery	lb.	0.48	0.42	0.47	0.46	0.51	0.53	0.49	0.52	0.51
Cucumbers	lb.	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.60	0.65	0.67
Onions, dry yellow	lb.	0.37	0.30	0.31	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.43	0.42
Peppers, sweet	lb.	0.89	0.94	0.90	0.90	0.79	0.96	1.13	1.11	1.06
Processed fruits and vegetables:										
Orange juice, frozen concentrate	16 oz.	1.62	1.75	1.54	1.53	1.82	1.86	2.15	1.84	1.69
Potatoes, frozen, French fried	lb.	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.87
Sugar:										
Sugar, white, all sizes	lb.	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.42
Sugar, white, 33-80 oz. package	lb.	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.38
Fats and oils:										
Margarine, stick	lb.	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.69	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.85
Margarine, soft tub	lb.	1.01	1.02	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.17	NA	1.29	1.30
Shortening, vegetable oil blends	lb.	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.83
Other:										
Peanut butter, creamy, all sizes	lb.	1.49	1.54	1.60	1.60	1.79	1.81	1.89	2.15	1.94
Coffee, 100% ground roast	lb.	2.58	2.58	3.43	2.79	2.77	3.07	2.97	2.91	2.58
Potato chips	lb.	2.57	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.82	2.86	2.96	2.96	2.90
Cola, nondiet cans, 72 oz. 6 pk.	16 oz.	0.45	0.49	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.41	NA	0.44	0.46

NA = Not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 103--Food expenditures by families and individuals as a share of disposable personal income, 1970-92

Year	Disposable personal income	Expenditures for food					
		At home 1/		Away from home 2/		Total 3/	
	- Billion dollars -		Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.	Bil. dol.	Pct.
1970	722.0	74.2	10.3	26.4	3.7	100.6	13.9
1971	784.9	78.1	9.9	28.1	3.6	106.2	13.5
1972	848.5	84.4	10.0	31.3	3.7	115.8	13.6
1973	958.1	93.1	9.7	34.9	3.6	128.0	13.4
1974	1,046.5	105.4	10.1	38.5	3.7	143.9	13.8
1975	1,150.9	115.1	10.0	45.9	4.0	161.0	14.0
1976	1,264.0	122.9	9.7	52.6	4.2	175.5	13.9
1977	1,391.3	131.6	9.5	58.5	4.2	190.1	13.7
1978	1,567.8	145.0	9.2	67.5	4.3	212.5	13.6
1979	1,753.0	161.8	9.2	76.9	4.4	238.7	13.6
1980	1,952.9	178.5	9.1	85.2	4.4	263.8	13.5
1981	2,174.5	190.4	8.8	95.8	4.4	286.2	13.2
1982	2,319.6	197.7	8.5	104.5	4.5	302.2	13.0
1983	2,493.7	208.1	8.3	114.2	4.6	322.3	12.9
1984	2,759.5	219.8	8.0	122.5	4.4	342.3	12.4
1985	2,943.0	229.5	7.8	129.4	4.4	358.9	12.2
1986	3,131.5	238.0	7.6	138.3	4.4	376.3	12.0
1987	3,289.5	247.1	7.5	147.0	4.5	394.1	12.0
1988	3,548.2	260.1	7.3	158.0	4.5	418.1	11.8
1989	3,787.0	278.6	7.4	165.8	4.4	444.4	11.7
1990	4,042.9	303.4	7.5	174.2	4.3	477.5	11.8
1991	4,209.6	316.0	7.5	176.7	4.2	492.8	11.7
1992	4,430.8	323.5	7.3	184.0	4.2	507.6	11.5

1/ Food purchases from grocery stores and other retail outlets, including purchases with food stamps and food produced and consumed on farms because the value of these foods is included in personal income. Excludes government-donated foods. 2/ Purchases of meals and snacks by families and individuals, and food furnished employees since it is included in personal income. Excludes food paid for by government and business, such as donated foods to schools, meals in prisons and other institutions, and expense-account meals. 3/ Total may not add due to rounding.

Table 104--Household expenditures for food in relation to income, after taxes, by income, 1991 1/

Income group	Percentage of total households	Average number of persons in household	Food expenditures as a percentage of income after taxes
	Percent	Number	Percent
Under $5,000 2/	6.2	1.8	136.0
$5,000-9,999	13.2	1.8	32.6
$10,000-14,999	11.0	2.3	26.4
$15,000-19,999	9.3	2.4	21.0
$20,000-29,999	16.2	2.5	16.8
$30,000-39,999	13.2	2.8	15.2
$40,000-49,999	9.5	3.0	13.9
Over $50,000	21.2	3.2	9.8
Total households	100.0	2.6	14.2

1/ Data are only for those households who reported at least one major source of income and thus were designated as complete income reporters. However, households may not have provided a full accounting of all income from all sources and nonmoney income is not included in the Consumer Expenditure Survey but is included in disposable personal income (table 103). Underreporting of income would cause an upward bias in the estimate of the percentage of income spent on food. 2/ Includes negative incomes of households reporting business losses.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Prices, Consumer Expenditure Survey. Percentages computed by USDA.

Table 105--Percent of total personal consumption expenditures spent on food and alcoholic beverages that were consumed at home, by selected countries, 1990 1/

Country	Percent of total personal consumption expenditures		Total personal consumption expenditures 3/
	Food 2/	Alcoholic beverages	
	------ Percent ------		Dollars per person
United States 1/			
ERS estimate	8.0	1.3	15,000
PCE estimate	9.4	1.9	15,000
Canada	11.0	2.6	12,645
United Kingdom	11.8	6.5	9,740
Luxembourg	12.7	1.2	11,948
Netherlands	14.5	1.8	10,345
Australia	14.8	4.1	10,458
Sweden	15.4	3.2	12,250
Denmark	15.5	3.2	12,958
New Zealand	16.0	NA	7,615
Finland	16.1	4.2	13,868
Belgium	16.1	1.4	11,952
France	16.2	2.0	12,610
Austria	17.2	2.2	11,303
Hong Kong	17.5	1.1	6,534
Iceland	18.1	2.3	5,961
Italy	18.3	1.1	10,569
Singapore	18.4	2.0	5,229
Spain	18.5	1.2	7,129
Bahamas 4/	19.2	0.5	469
Puerto Rico	19.4	3.4	5,306
Germany, West	5/ 19.5	5/	9,890
Norway	19.6	3.0	11,719
Zimbabwe	21.4	9.9	191
Ireland	23.9	11.8	6,490
Israel	24.7	0.7	5,800
Switzerland	24.9	NA	17,788
Malaysia 6/	25.8	2.1	1,063
Fiji 4/	25.9	3.5	1,027
Thailand	27.3	4.8	736
South Africa	28.6	6.2	1,263
Venezuela	28.6	2.6	1,039
Colombia 7/	29.5	3.9	706
CIS 1/	30.0	NA	699
Cyprus 4/	31.5	3.2	3,724
Malta 8/	32.3	4.2	3,488
Portugal 9/	34.4	2.0	1,874
Greece	32.4	3.0	4,756
Ecuador	32.6	1.7	722
Jordan	37.6	NA	784
Jamaica 4/	39.8	4.5	859
Honduras 9/	44.5	NA	634
Sri Lanka 8/	50.6	1.9	301
India	51.3	1.1	193
Philippines 8/	55.2	NA	503
Sudan 7/	63.5	NA	56

NA = Not available.

1/ The data are computed by Larry Traub (202-219-0705), ERS, USDA, mainly from data provided by the United Nations (UN) System of National Accounts. Data for the CIS, which is the Commonwealth of Independent States, formerly the Soviet Union, are from a family budget published in a statistical yearbook. Two sets of figures are shown for the United States. The first, and we believe most accurate, set is based on ERS estimates of U.S food and beverage expenditures by families and individuals. The second set is based on the U.S. Department of Commerce estimates of personal consumption expenditures (PCE) for food and beverages, and is used by the UN. The ERS estimate is lower than the PCE estimate partly because it excludes pet food, ice, and prepared feed, which are included in the PCE estimates. ERS estimates also deduct more from grocery store sales for nonfoods, such as drugs and household supplies, in arriving at the estimate for food purchases for at-home consumption. 2/ Includes nonalcoholic beverages. 3/ Consumer expenditures for goods and services. 4/ 1988. 5/ Food includes nonalcoholic and alcoholic beverages. 6/ 1983. 7/ 1989. 8/ 1986.

Table 106--Food and alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

Year	Food for off-premise use			Meals and snacks			All food 2/	Alcoholic beverages		
	Sales	Home production and donations	Total 2/	Sales	Supplied and donated 3/	Total 2/		Packaged	Drinks	Total 2/
	Million dollars									
1970	73,441	4,086	77,527	33,777	5,806	39,583	117,110	12,934	9,069	22,003
1971	77,366	4,080	81,446	36,096	6,155	42,251	123,697	14,092	9,553	23,645
1972	83,636	4,297	87,933	40,440	6,147	46,587	134,520	15,060	9,576	24,636
1973	92,069	5,217	97,286	45,162	7,488	52,650	149,936	16,205	10,573	26,778
1974	104,138	6,114	110,252	48,924	9,121	58,045	168,297	17,735	11,316	29,051
1975	113,875	5,975	119,850	57,848	10,261	68,109	187,959	19,268	12,526	31,794
1976	121,686	6,149	127,835	65,638	11,195	76,833	204,668	20,406	13,590	33,996
1977	130,524	6,035	136,559	72,773	12,062	84,835	221,394	21,673	14,960	36,633
1978	143,879	6,476	150,355	82,229	13,848	96,077	246,432	23,330	16,668	39,998
1979	160,491	6,992	167,483	93,869	15,278	109,147	276,630	26,101	18,893	44,994
1980	177,363	8,275	185,638	103,119	17,198	120,317	305,955	29,383	20,656	50,039
1981	189,240	9,280	198,520	113,053	18,265	131,318	329,838	31,407	22,255	53,662
1982	196,652	9,435	206,087	121,514	18,897	140,411	346,498	32,741	22,708	55,449
1983	207,132	9,935	217,067	132,304	19,805	152,109	369,176	35,485	23,709	59,194
1984	218,937	9,324	228,261	141,869	21,081	162,950	391,211	36,777	24,774	61,551
1985	228,689	7,079	235,768	149,838	21,698	171,536	407,304	38,199	25,846	64,045
1986	237,246	7,710	244,956	162,307	22,989	185,296	430,252	40,012	27,632	67,644
1987	246,500	8,214	254,714	180,058	24,654	204,713	459,427	40,574	28,985	69,560
1988	259,444	8,279	267,723	197,248	25,963	223,211	490,934	41,811	30,889	72,699
1989	278,027	8,220	286,247	210,191	27,678	237,869	524,116	44,529	31,983	76,512
1990	302,607	8,704	311,511	225,235	29,881	255,116	566,627	48,651	34,375	83,026
1991	315,501	8,934	324,435	232,263	30,902	263,165	587,601	50,252	35,471	85,724
1992	323,019	8,996	332,015	241,263	32,344	273,607	605,622	52,025	35,131	87,157

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes child nutrition subsidies.

Table 107--Food for off-premise use: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

Year	Food sales					Home production and donations	Grand total 4/
	Food stores 2/	Other stores 3/	Home delivery and mail order	Farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers	Total sales 4/		
	Million dollars						
1970	65,480	3,765	2,383	1,813	73,441	4,086	77,527
1971	69,161	4,004	2,373	1,828	77,366	4,080	81,446
1972	75,520	3,865	2,423	1,828	83,636	4,297	87,933
1973	83,200	4,556	2,294	2,019	92,069	5,217	97,286
1974	94,529	5,079	2,233	2,297	104,138	6,114	110,252
1975	103,624	5,739	1,976	2,536	113,875	5,975	119,850
1976	110,793	6,283	1,886	2,724	121,686	6,149	127,835
1977	116,256	7,070	2,264	2,934	130,524	6,035	136,559
1978	130,568	7,705	2,385	3,221	143,879	6,476	150,355
1979	145,943	8,416	2,567	3,565	160,491	6,992	167,483
1980	161,439	9,261	2,762	3,901	177,363	8,275	185,638
1981	172,227	10,138	2,729	4,146	189,240	9,280	198,520
1982	179,144	10,677	2,616	4,215	196,652	9,435	206,087
1983	187,313	12,831	2,676	4,312	207,132	9,935	217,067
1984	197,060	14,599	2,785	4,493	218,937	9,324	228,261
1985	204,924	16,360	2,768	4,637	228,689	7,079	235,768
1986	210,393	19,271	2,910	4,672	237,246	7,710	244,956
1987	217,661	20,237	3,383	5,220	246,500	8,214	254,714
1988	227,893	22,268	3,746	5,536	259,444	8,279	267,723
1989	243,054	24,988	3,974	6,011	278,027	8,220	286,247
1990	264,012	28,242	4,270	6,283	302,807	8,704	311,511
1991	274,104	30,504	4,385	6,508	315,501	8,934	324,435
1992	280,064	32,025	4,493	6,417	323,019	8,996	332,015

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Excludes sales to restaurants and institutions. 3/ Includes eating and drinking establishments, trailer parks, commissary stores, and military exchanges. 4/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 108--Meals and snacks: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

Year	Eating and drinking places 2/	Hotels and motels 3/	Retail stores, direct selling 4/	Recreational places 4/	Schools and colleges 5/	All other 6/	Total 7/
				Million dollars			
1970	22,617	1,894	3,325	721	4,475	6,551	39,583
1971	24,166	2,086	3,626	762	4,990	6,621	42,251
1972	27,167	2,390	3,811	832	5,370	7,017	46,587
1973	31,265	2,639	4,218	963	5,605	7,960	52,650
1974	34,029	2,864	4,520	1,167	6,287	9,178	58,045
1975	41,384	3,199	4,952	1,369	7,060	10,145	68,109
1976	47,536	3,769	5,341	1,511	7,854	10,822	76,833
1977	52,491	4,115	5,663	2,606	8,413	11,547	84,835
1978	60,042	4,863	6,323	2,810	9,034	13,005	96,077
1979	68,872	5,551	7,157	2,921	9,914	14,732	109,147
1980	75,883	5,906	8,158	3,040	11,115	16,215	120,317
1981	83,358	6,639	8,830	2,979	11,752	17,760	131,318
1982	90,390	6,888	9,256	2,887	12,327	18,663	140,411
1983	98,710	7,660	9,827	3,271	13,064	19,577	152,109
1984	105,836	8,409	10,315	3,489	13,802	21,099	162,950
1985	111,760	9,168	10,499	3,737	14,545	21,827	171,536
1986	121,699	9,665	11,116	4,059	15,600	23,157	185,296
1987	136,029	10,950	11,981	4,584	16,701	24,468	204,713
1988	149,610	11,771	13,094	5,161	17,429	26,147	223,211
1989	159,313	12,073	14,262	5,732	18,281	28,209	237,869
1990	170,832	12,449	15,740	6,226	19,028	30,841	255,116
1991	176,392	12,434	16,263	6,455	19,355	32,267	263,165
1992	182,688	13,951	16,653	6,790	20,221	33,304	273,607

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Includes tips. 3/ Includes vending machine operators but not vending machines operated by organization. 4/ Motion picture theaters, bowling alleys, pool parlors, sport arenas, camps, amusement parks, golf and country clubs (includes concessions beginning in 1977). 5/ Includes school food subsidies. 6/ Military exchanges and clubs; railroad dining cars; airlines; food service in manufacturing plants, institutions, hospitals, boarding houses, fraternities and sororities, and civic and social organization; and food supplied to military forces, civilian employees, and child daycare. 7/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 109--Alcoholic beverages: Total expenditures, 1970-92 1/

Year	Packaged alcoholic beverages				Alcoholic drinks				Total 2/
	Liquor stores	Food stores	All other	Total 2/	Eating and drinking places 3/	Hotels and motels 3/	All other	Total 2/	
	Million dollars								
1970	7,671	4,199	1,064	12,934	7,652	760	657	9,069	22,003
1971	8,506	4,484	1,102	14,092	8,026	849	678	9,553	23,645
1972	8,810	5,137	1,113	15,060	7,911	961	704	9,576	24,636
1973	9,236	5,715	1,254	16,205	8,747	1,069	757	10,573	26,778
1974	9,948	6,432	1,355	17,735	9,371	1,167	778	11,316	29,051
1975	10,681	7,068	1,519	19,268	10,024	1,315	887	12,526	31,794
1976	11,170	7,519	1,717	20,406	11,088	1,555	947	13,590	33,996
1977	11,686	8,041	1,946	21,673	11,981	1,713	1,266	14,960	36,633
1978	12,179	8,929	2,222	23,330	13,342	2,023	1,303	16,668	39,998
1979	13,528	10,093	2,480	26,101	15,152	2,306	1,435	18,893	44,994
1980	14,977	11,590	2,816	29,383	16,722	2,450	1,484	20,656	50,039
1981	15,648	12,618	3,141	31,407	17,976	2,751	1,528	22,255	53,662
1982	15,984	13,379	3,378	32,741	18,371	2,849	1,488	22,708	55,449
1983	16,818	14,789	3,876	35,485	19,038	3,051	1,620	23,709	59,194
1984	15,997	16,622	4,158	36,777	19,863	3,220	1,691	24,774	61,551
1985	17,058	16,989	4,152	38,199	20,659	3,371	1,816	25,846	64,045
1986	17,350	17,631	5,031	40,012	22,291	3,406	1,935	27,632	67,644
1987	17,283	18,197	5,094	40,574	23,204	3,691	2,090	28,985	69,560
1988	17,467	18,741	5,602	41,811	24,643	3,968	2,278	30,889	72,699
1989	18,221	19,868	6,440	44,529	25,467	4,069	2,446	31,983	76,512
1990	20,069	21,228	7,354	48,651	27,531	4,195	2,649	34,375	83,026
1991	21,040	21,300	7,912	50,252	28,569	4,190	2,712	35,471	85,724
1992	22,487	21,432	8,107	52,025	27,603	4,701	2,827	35,131	87,157

1/ See Developing an Integrated Information System for the Food Sector, AER-575, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, August 1987, for a description of USDA total food expenditures. 2/ Computed from unrounded data. 3/ Includes tips.

Table 110--Food expenditures, by source of funds, 1970-92

Year	Families and individuals	Produced at home	Governments	Businesses 1/	Total
			Million dollars		
1970	97,650	3,811	4,358	11,291	117,110
1971	102,646	3,819	5,286	11,946	123,697
1972	111,453	4,072	5,810	13,185	134,520
1973	123,707	5,065	6,472	14,692	149,936
1974	137,792	6,025	8,544	15,936	168,297
1975	153,369	5,956	10,251	18,383	187,959
1976	167,246	6,128	10,905	20,389	204,668
1977	182,198	6,002	11,260	21,934	221,394
1978	204,311	6,435	12,254	23,432	246,432
1979	227,484	6,945	15,173	27,028	276,630
1980	250,606	3,195	17,860	29,294	305,955
1981	270,837	9,190	19,864	29,947	329,838
1982	286,697	9,038	20,212	30,551	346,498
1983	305,293	8,682	22,772	32,429	369,176
1984	325,412	8,117	22,920	34,762	391,211
1985	341,704	6,010	22,916	36,674	407,304
1986	358,889	6,683	23,304	41,376	430,252
1987	376,649	7,206	23,862	51,710	459,427
1988	399,796	7,631	24,259	59,248	490,934
1989	424,436	7,764	25,987	65,929	524,116
1990	454,736	8,300	29,412	74,179	566,627
1991	466,259	8,449	33,636	79,256	587,601
1992	477,973	8,563	37,443	81,643	605,622

Note: The figures in this table differ from those in table 103. This table breaks down total food expenditures in table 106 by source of funds. Table 103 deals only with the portions of total expenditures which are paid out of personal income.

1/ Includes philanthropic donations.

Table 111--Population: Total, resident, and civilian, 1970-93 1/

Year	Total, including Armed Forces overseas		Resident		Civilian	
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
	Millions					
1970	203.849	205.052	202.717	203.984	200.466	201.695
1971	206.466	207.661	205.546	206.827	203.499	204.866
1972	208.917	209.896	208.224	209.284	206.324	207.511
1973	210.965	211.909	210.410	211.357	208.580	209.600
1974	212.932	213.854	212.418	213.342	210.676	211.636
1975	214.931	215.973	214.428	215.465	212.738	213.788
1976	217.095	218.035	216.609	217.563	214.957	215.894
1977	219.179	220.239	218.706	219.760	217.048	218.106
1978	221.477	222.585	220.995	222.095	219.358	220.467
1979	223.865	225.055	223.378	224.567	221.769	222.969
1980	226.451	227.726	225.945	227.225	224.374	225.621
1981	228.937	229.966	228.446	229.486	226.821	227.818
1982	231.157	232.188	230.645	231.664	229.000	229.995
1983	233.322	234.307	232.803	233.792	231.138	232.097
1984	235.385	236.348	234.869	235.825	233.188	234.110
1985	237.468	238.466	236.938	237.924	235.255	236.219
1986	239.638	240.651	239.109	240.133	237.410	238.412
1987	241.784	242.804	241.267	242.289	239.525	240.550
1988	243.981	245.021	243.462	244.499	241.732	242.817
1989	246.224	247.342	245.705	246.819	244.022	245.131
1990	248.659	249.900	248.143	249.391	246.464	247.751
1991	251.372	252.671	250.692	252.160	249.239	250.549
1992	254.099	255.462	253.667	255.082	252.076	253.497
1993	256.899	258.233	256.556	257.906	255.044	256.423

1/ Estimates for July 1, 1980, and thereafter are based on the April 1, 1990, population as enumerated in the 1990 census.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

SUMMARY OF REPORT #SB-862

Floriculture/Environmental Horticulture Cash Receipts on the Rise

September 1993

Contact: Doyle Johnson, (202)219-0884

Floriculture and environmental horticulture is the fastest growing segment in U.S. agriculture in grower cash receipts, averaging 9 percent annual growth during 1982-91. In spite of the recessions of the early 1980's and the early 1990's, grower cash receipts for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops continued to increase, reaching $8.7 billion in 1991. A new report by USDA's Economic Research Service, *Financial Performance of U.S. Floriculture and Environmental Horticulture Farm Businesses, 1987-91*, charts the industry's recent trends.

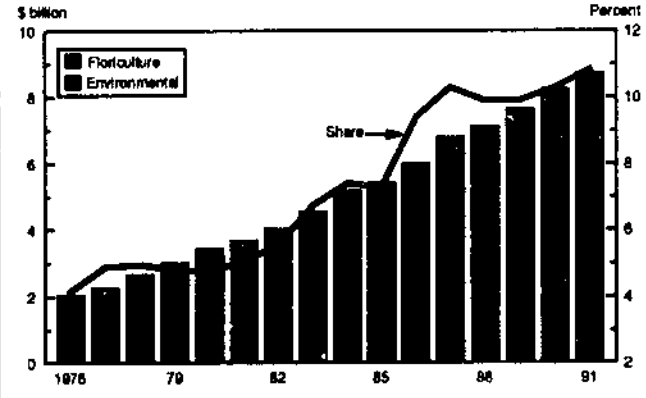
Floriculture and environmental horticulture crops in 1991 ranked sixth among commodity groups in terms of grower cash receipts, behind cattle and calves, dairy products, corn, hogs, and soybeans.

The USDA's Farm Costs and Returns Survey (FCRS) showed that floriculture and environmental horticulture farms in 1990 had the highest average net farm income of any agricultural commodity group at $53,589, four times the average net farm income of all U.S. farms. The average net farm income for all floriculture and environmental horticulture farm businesses increased 10 percent annually from 1987 to 1990. In 1991, however, the number of these farms increased and the recession caused lower agricultural sales resulting in a sharp drop in the average net farm income.

Floriculture/environmental horticulture farms generally do not depend on Federal/State governments for financial support. In 1990, for example, they received only 0.12 percent of all direct government farm payments, the least of any farm commodity group. Also, according to a study by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, floriculture and environmental horticulture received only 0.02 percent of all Federal agricultural research dollars in 1991.

All States have commercial production of floriculture and environmental horticulture crops, with 21 States each having more than $100 million in grower cash receipts. In 1991, California growers received $2 billion for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops (23 percent of the U.S. total cash received by growers for green industry crops), while Florida growers received nearly $1 billion.

Grower cash receipts for floriculture and environmental horticulture crops and share of all crops



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Economic Research Service

SUMMARY OF REPORT

1992 Retail Food Price Increase Was Lowest in 25 Years

Number 14, April 1993

Contact: Denis Dunham, 202/219-0870

Food prices in 1992, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), averaged 1.2 percent above those in 1991, less than half the 1991 price increase of 2.9 percent. Moreover, the 1992 increase was the lowest since 1967.

Why did the rise in retail food prices slow so dramatically in 1992? How much of the consumer food dollar went to the farmer and how much to food processors and marketers? Because of great interest in these questions, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to research them and report its findings. *Food Costs. . .From Farm to Retail*, from USDA's Economic Research Service, provides the answers.

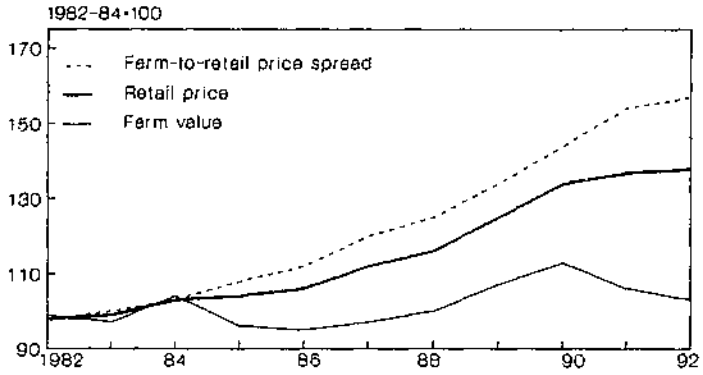
For the second consecutive year, food prices in 1992 rose less at grocery stores than at eating places. Food prices in grocery stores rose only 0.7 percent, and prices for restaurant meals were up 2 percent. In both cases, prices increased much less than they had the year before. While prices were up slightly overall, grocery store prices of some foods in 1992 were lower than those in the year before. These foods included meats, poultry, and eggs. Price hikes were largest for cereals and bakery products and for dairy products.

A variety of factors kept food price increases small in 1992. Changing consumer spending habits, lower inflation, and larger supplies of food played important roles. Slow growth in consumers' real income and low consumer confidence in the economy held down food spending, particularly for high-value, high-priced products and restaurant meals. The 1991 recession, followed by the slow pace of economic recovery in 1992, increasingly drove consumers to shop for the best price deals.

The marketing spread, the difference between the farm value and retail price of food, consistently affects food price increases more than do volatile farm prices. Higher costs for labor, packaging, energy, and other marketing inputs widen the spread nearly every year. The 1992 rise in the farm-to-retail price spread was only 2 percent, substantially smaller than that in recent years. This small rise can be attributed partly to a lower general inflation rate. Inflation in 1992 averaged 3 percent, down from 4.2 percent the year before.

Food price components

Farm value of food products dropped for the second consecutive year, making the 1992 value only 4 percent higher than the value a decade earlier.



Retail prices based on the Consumer Price Index for food eaten at home. Farm value based on prices received by farmers. Price spread represents processing and distributing charges.

To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from ***Food Costs. . .From Farm to Retail,*** AIB-669, by Denis Dunham. The cost is $6.00.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

SUMMARY OF REPORT

Fewer Farms Produce Large Share of Production in Century-Long Trend

Number 27, July 1993

Contact: R. Neal Peterson, 202-219-0523

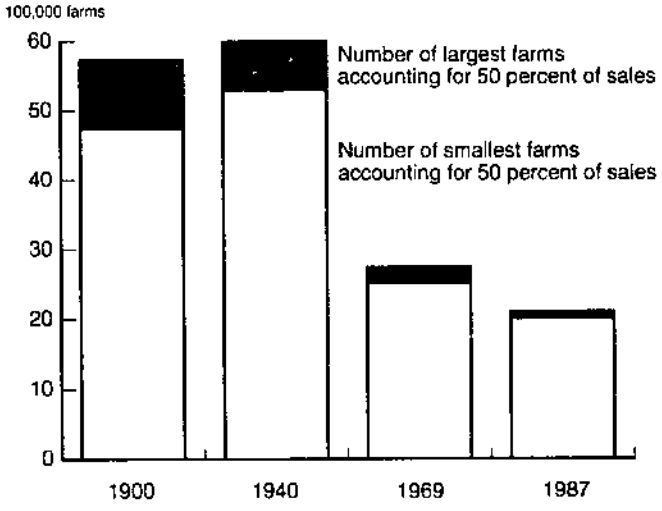
Fewer farms account for a larger share of farm production, continuing a century-long trend toward concentration of agricultural activities among large-scale farms. A new Economic Research Service report, *The Changing Concentration of U.S. Agricultural Production During the 20th Century*, measures concentration by examining how many farms it takes to produce half of total farm sales.

The minimum number of the largest farms in 1900 that produced half of total sales was 983,563 (17 percent of all farms), compared with 75,682 (3.6 percent) in 1987, according to the latest available agricultural census data. Agricultural concentration has increased relatively steadily throughout the 20th century in terms of sales, but slowed markedly for acreage around 1950, to less than half its earlier rate. Every State's agriculture has become increasingly concentrated in the hands of fewer farm operators, although the degree of concentration is not uniform in all States. Farms in the western Corn Belt and northern Plains are more uniform in terms of acreage and value of output than are farms in the western, east coast, and Sun Belt regions.

Average sales in real dollars per farm increased 4,858 percent over the period, while average acres increased 756 percent. Despite these increases, the farm sector remains much less concentrated than other sectors of the economy. For example, only 0.1 percent of all U.S. manufacturing firms accounted for 43 percent of the total value of shipments in 1982.

Farm sales concentration has increased during this century at a basically stable rate, despite a series of major social and economic events, such as the Great Depression, World War II, and the farm exodus and consolidation of the 1950's and 1960's. Technology has played the major role in fostering concentration, but other factors, such as a growing nonfarm economy and its links to the farm economy, have also contributed to the changes in farm numbers and farm sizes that underlie farm concentration. Although some of the factors that have led to greater concentration have abated, most influences will continue in force into the next century, especially the development of new technologies.

Fewer farms now produce half of farm output
In 1900, 17.1 percent of all farms produced half of all output, but only 3.6 percent produced half in 1987



To Order This Report...

The information presented here is excerpted from ***The Changing Concentration of U.S. Agricultural Production During the 20th Century: 14th Annual Report to the Congress on the Status of the Family Farm,*** AIB-671, by R. Neal Peterson and Nora L. Brooks. The cost is $9.00.

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